The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. IX. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894. No. 32.

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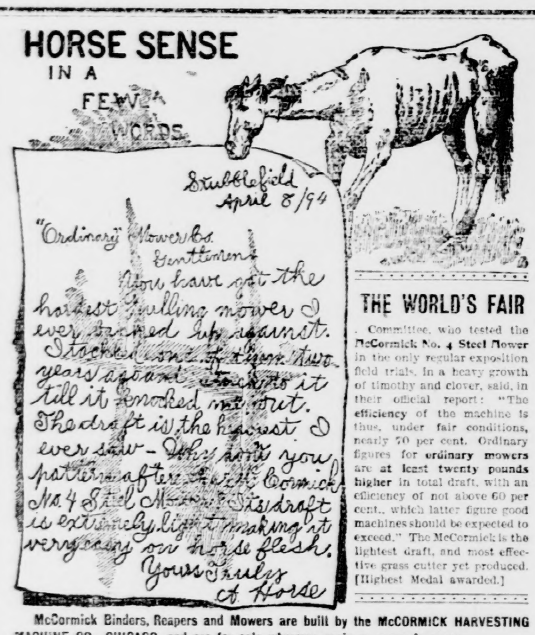
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One column	$6 00	$ 8 00	$15 00	$60 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	12 00	40 00
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The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price: $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address,

THE QU'APPELLE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED,
Qu'Appelle, Assin.

FREDERICK BELL, Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1894.

THE TRAVELLING DAIRIES.

The demand for instruction in improved dairying has become so sustained that the Dominion Government has made provision for the maintenance of two travelling dairies in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which will be under the direction of the Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion. The object of the travelling dairies is to afford those who are engaged in butter making an opportunity to gain further exact, practical and helpful information in all parts of the process, from the separating of the cream to the printing and packing of the butter. One expert butter-maker and an assistant, with an outfit of dairy utensils, including a centrifugal cream separator, a churn, a butter worker, a Babcock milk tester, etc., etc., will compose each travelling dairy. Two days will be spent at every place which is visited, if the local committee make the necessary preparations of a place for meetings, a supply of milk and a supply of cream. In many districts in the North-West, dairying can be followed with profit and success. The soil, the pasturage, the fodder crops, and the climatic conditions, as well as the demands and opportunities of the markets, are all suitable for the production of the finest quality of milk, butter, cheese, beef and bacon. By a system of mixed farming, the growing of wheat at a profit may be helped and not hindered; and thereby the farmers may protect themselves from the very serious risk of loss and failure which is incurred by any individual or community in the western provinces that depends wholly or mainly on one crop or on the selling of grain only. We urge the farmers and business men generally to avail themselves of the benefits which these travelling dairies are intended to give. The women from the farms are specially advised to be present at the meetings. If you are interested in the welfare and progress of the district where you live, you are hereby invited to see that a local committee is formed and that it makes the necessary preparations for your locality in good time. The route and days on which the dairy will be at the several places appears in another column.

NOTES.

There is much that is farcial in the modus operandi of American labor leaders. At present an industrial army, consisting of some thousands, who are either too lazy to work or too hard to satisfy in the matter of payment, is on the march to Washington, with the object of laying their grievances before Congress. At several stages of the route the conduct of the army has been so outrageous that the people have risen in revolt, and railway companies have refused to risk their property in their hands. New York at present is the scene of halt, and here, for want of conveyances, the army finds itself at a standstill, with the sympathies of the mob and the contempt of all the classes. We are glad things have not come to such a pass in Canada yet.

Unless there should speedily be a break-up of the fine weather prevalent in Western Europe, the French agriculturist is likely to be more severely tried than last year. According to a Paris telegram, a complete water famine already exists in the Fontainebleau district, and in other localities the springs are as dry now as they were at the end of last May. Cattle are suffering severely, since there is an absence of fodder as well as of water.

The death of Mrs. J. A. Allen, the mother of Mr. Grant Allen, the well known literateur, recalls the fact that there is still in existence a feudal barony bearing a Canadian heriditary title. The late Baron de Longueuil, of whom Mrs. Allan was a daughter, was a direct descendant of the Charles Le Moyne de Longueuil who settled in Canada in 1641, and was created a Baron for distinguished services by Louis XIV, the title of honor being conferred upon himself and his descendants whether male or female. The cession of Canada to England by the Treaty of Paris in 1763 made no change in the legal right to hold honors, and each successive head of the family has by assumption of right used the title, although it was not officially recognized by the British Government until 1880. The Le Moynes figure largely in the early history of Canada—three of them held the position of Governor of Montreal.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, the 15th, Mr. Martin was mildly reproved by the Premier. While the North-West ballot was being considered, Mr. Martin accused Hon. T. M. Daly of having acted in a bumptious and offensive manner. Mr. Daly rose to reply, but the Premier motioned him to his seat, and said he didn't think Mr. Martin's language was justifiable, or that Mr. Daly's conduct on the former occasion should be described as bumptious or offensive. The tariff resolutions were further considered.

On Wednesday, Mr. Weldon's bill to disfranchise corrupt electors was taken up in committee and considered. Mr. Ives gave notice of a resolution to increase the salaries of certain Mounted Police officers. Hon. Mr. Wood, Controller of Inland Revenue, replying to a question put by Mr. Martin, said that a son of Mr. Macdonald, member for east Assiniboia, had been appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures, at a salary of $500 per year, on the recommendation of Senator Perley.

On Thursday, Bruneau's charges against Turcotte were formally made, and referred to the Privileges and Elections Committee. The tariff discussion was resumed, and additional changes were announced by Mr. Foster. Mr. Martin gave notice of an enquiry re the Manitoba University land grant.

After more changes in the tariff on Thursday, Comptroller Wood introduced a bill providing for the inspection of electric lights. Daly gave notice of an amendment to the North-West Act, and Ives gave notice of a resolution regarding the disposal of pay due to N.W.M.P. deserters.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

LELAND.

Mr. and Mrs. Gwynne, Grenfell; C. Featherstonhaugh, W. Sutherland and wife, S. Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle; Miss Digby and maid, England; Dr. Kemp, E. W. Williams, Indian Head; Chas. Bray, Percy Bray, Welseley; J. B. Fife, Chas. Wishart, R. McKellop, Winnipeg; Robert Green, — Betourney, Regina; A. French, Toronto; G. Mitchell, St. Boniface.

QUEEN'S.

W. Holman, Martin Kennedy, Chas. Hill, Regina; M. S. Mackay, Toronto; Mathew Ambler, Wetaskiwin; G. B. Anderson, Winnipeg; G. Thompson, Jas. Hastings, J. R. Hunt, Indian Head; Mrs. P. S. Robb and child, Ontario; R. Hunter, Sintaluta; Father Allard, Selkirk; Father Camper, St. Laurent; H. J. Powley, Edgeley.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN. — One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stifles and sprains. — GEORGE ROBB, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

WHAT WILL PRODUCE BETTER TIMES?

We have been requested to publish the following paper, read at a recent meeting of the Patrons of Industry at Edgeley. The author is of opinion that "Nor'West," in his letter which appeared in our issue of the 3rd inst., should have used the term "people's company" where he speaks of the "private company." Referring to "Nor'West," "Rusticus" remarks, "He must be actuated by the same spirit as the great prophet Van when he predicted wheat would be two dollars a bushel."

What will make more prosperous times in the Dominion as a whole? This is much easier asked than answered; and we believe in these particularly stringent times no question is more in the minds of our people—from the head of our Government to the poorest man in our land. As the ocean is made up of drops, and the mountains of grains, so is the nation's prosperity measured or built up by the individual success or otherwise of its people. What is our Dominion especially adapted for? We say agriculture is the chief of its resources, and should receive the greatest encouragement and consideration. Then, it follows, as the nation's natural resources are developed so she prospers. For instance, if we in this locality as a community wish to have better times, we must make better use of our opportunities. If Qu'Appelle is to be a town of increasing note, it must be built up by the amount and extent of our agricultural achievements. The cities, towns and villages are the indices to the prosperity of the country in which they are located. What we want is the farmers' sons to stay on the farm. The farmer or agriculturist is the main-spring of this Dominion, and the cause of a great deal of the depression and hard times is due to so many of our people crowding to the cities, and trying to build up industries before the country is ripe for them. And, further, they cause over-production of the commodities we want. There are too many misplaced men. By the thousand they fill our business centres; so much so that no matter what their abilities are their success is thwarted, for the law of supply and demand governs the industries. What we claim will do most to make better times in Canada is the giving of every possible encouragement to our agricultural pursuits. As it now stands in the North West, in my opinion, after twelve years' experience, if the C.P.R. would reduce the freight rates one-fifth, and implements were one-quarter cheaper, we could safely say to people in all parts of the world, "Come to Canada, and engage in farming. There is a comfortable living for you, and with capital and good management a good profit can be realized." Though a life-long Conservative, and proud of our C.P.R. running from ocean to ocean—the grandest and best equipped railroad in the world—still it strikes me, as a North-West agriculturist, as a very unfair sum of division that the C.P.R. should ask 31c. for carrying a bushel of wheat to Montreal, while the farmer only gets 41c. for the best. We are a unit that lower freight rates would do more to people our country and develop her resources, and thereby make better times, than all the political discussion of the next ten years. We believe in a more vigorous system of encouragement of our natural resources—whether agricultural, mineral, lumbering or the fisheries—as a course to make better times. In Manitoba and the North-West, we are sure that the greatest boon would be the opening up of the Hudson's Bay road. If we had this, our natural outlet to the markets of the world, we would have as good communication with the old world as the people of Ontario and New York; but this we will not get without lots of clamouring and fighting, and, may be, furnishing the cash. A glance at our geographical situation will convince the most sanguine that the time will come when, in spite of all opposition, the Hudson's Bay railroad will be the road by which all the produce of this grand land of ours will find a profitable market. It is no new thing, nor is there any risk about it. We find as far back as 1669 the Hudson's Bay Company have used this road, and we have yet to hear of a single loss of a ship, and their vessels are anything but first class. From Ontario to Liverpool is 2760 miles and New York 3025, while Fort Churchill is 2966. This part of the Dominion has great natural wealth of field, forest, mine and fishery—not excelled in the known world. Our rich, luxurious grasses make it a paradise for cattle. Give us our rights by opening our natural outlet, and we shall never have anything but good times.

RUSTICUS.

Correspondence.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

To the Editor of THE PROGRESS.

Sir,—Once more it is necessary to warn the Council of the Municipality of Indian Head of the ever increasing trouble of the tumble weed round Indian Head. Already the *North-West Farmer* is calling attention to it, and it will surely soon stop wheat farming altogether and prevent farmers coming into the district. The weed is surely tumbling all over the place; and though it looks dead, take your pen knife and open the dead looking stalks and you will find seeds by the hundred. There is only one means of stopping its ravages—carry out the laws made for the purpose, and stamp out this evil, before it stops farming.

PRO PATRIA.

NEW PATENTS.

The following list of United States patents to Canadian inventors, granted May 1st and 8th, 1894, is reported expressly for this paper by James Shoemster, Patent Attorney, Buffalo, N.Y.: Leather skiving machine, Napoleon Dufresne, Montreal, assignor of one half to Robert White, same place. Paper box, Arthur L. Reeves, Hamilton. Metal fence, George D. Hamilton, Innisfall. Paper cutting machine, Joseph Spencer Cornwall. Attachment for shovels and spades, Thomas Walsh, Montreal.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

(FROM THE WINNIPEG COMMERCIAL.)

Wheat.—The local situation has been depressed by the weakness abroad. There is no business doing. Wheat held in Manitoba country elevators, which amounts to about 2,000,000 bushels, is not moving forward very freely, considering that navigation is open, but prices are no inducement. Shipments from Fort William stocks have been principally lots sold earlier, to go forward on the opening of navigation. The weather has been more favorable for seeding this week, and better progress has been made in these sections which have been delayed by wet land. Notice has been given of a reduction of 1c.—from 8 to 7c.—in the lake and rail rate on bulk wheat in cargo lots from Fort William to Toronto and points west of Toronto, in Ontario. Prices are nominal, at about 60 to 60½c. for No. 1 hard, here and at Fort William. Flour still holds at the prices quoted last week, and without any new features in business. Quotations in small lots to the local trade, delivered in the city, are as follows: Patents, $4.65; strong bakers, $4.55; XXXX, 75c. to $1, as to quality; prices per sack of 98 pounds. Bran.—We quote bran $13 to $13, and shorts at $14 to $15 per ton, as to quantity. Oats.—Business is quiet, and prices about the same. We quote 27 to 28c. per bushel of 34 pounds for car of fair quality in the country; car lots on track Winnipeg at 31 to 33c. Barley would bring 40 to 45c. per bushel in this market, but scarcely any offering. Feed wheat.—A good sample of feed wheat will bring 40c. per bushel of 60 pounds. Butter.—The butter market has at last shown a tendency to decline, and, if receipts come forward at all freely, prices will drop very fast, as the quality of butter now received being spring folder goods, dealers do not want any more on hand than they can find an immediate sale for. Prices are lower, being down as much as 2 to 3c. per pound, from the top of a week ago. From 22 to 23c. are about the best prices which can now be quoted, and with free receipts prices will be lower next week. Cheese.—Held at 12½ to 13c., selling prices in a small way. Eggs.—9 to 9½c. per dozen. Dressed Meats.—The only change is in veal, which is lower. Beef is unchanged at 6 to 7c.; fairly good is offered at 6c. Mutton is held at 7 to 10c., cold storage being offered at 7 to 8c., and fresh dressed at 10c. Hogs, 5½c. Car country dressed, with city dealers at 6c. Veal at 7 to 8c. Poultry.—Following prices are quoted: 11c. for turkeys, 11c. for geese, and 12½c. for ducks, and 10c. for chickens. Potatoes, 40 to 50c. the leading line on the market per bushel. Hay.—Baled is held at $5.50 to $6 per ton, on track, country packing, and $7 to $8 at Winnipeg. Live Stock.—There is no local demand here at present, beyond butchers' requirements, as no packing is being done just now. Cattle which would have brought 3½c. a while ago, would not bring over 3c. now. Good steers and heifers would bring up to 3½c., and secondary about 3c.

LOCAL MARKET.

Wheat, 40c.; very little offering. Oats, wholesale 35c., retail 40c. per bushel. Bran, 80c. per 100 lbs., $16 per ton. Flour—Hungarian, $2; Strong Bakers, $1.75 per sack of 98 lbs. Beef, per side 5c.; joints, 10c. Pork, 5½c. per 100 lbs.; 8 to 12½c. per lb. according to choice. Mutton, 12½ to 15c. per lb.; per carcass, 10c. White fish, 6c. for quantities; 8c. per lb. Potatoes, 75c. per bushel. Cabbages, 1½c. per lb. Onions, 2 lbs. for 25c. Hay, $4 to $5 per ton. Butter, 12½ to 20c. per lb. Cheese, 15 17c. per lb. Eggs, 10½ per dozen.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

THE DOMINION HOUSE.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT—FOURTH SESSION AT OTTAWA.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were read a first time:—

Respecting the St. Lawrence Insurance Company—Mr. White (Cardwell).

To incorporate the French River Boom Company—Mr. Coatsworth.

To incorporate the Alberta Southern Railway Company—Mr. Davis.

The House again went into Committee of Ways and Means.

STEARINE.

Mr. Foster said the duty on stearine was 2c per pound under the old tariff. It had been changed to 2½ per cent., under the impression that it was not manufactured in this country. There was, however, a manufactory of stearine in the city of Montreal, in which capital was invested, and which had been in operation for some little time. He believed the factory was a branch of a New York firm. He proposed now, under these circumstances, to make the duty 2c a pound.

CANNED VEGETABLES.

Mr. Foster said that the duty of 1 1-4 cent per pound on tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, was a drop from 2c in the old tariff. This was thought to be too sweeping a reduction. He proposed the duty should be 1 1-2 cents per pound.

The item passed as amended.

DEMIJOHNS.

Mr. Foster moved to change the duty on earthenware and stoneware, viz., demijohns or jugs, churns or crocks, to 3c per gallon. This would restore the duty to what it was under the old tariff. The proposed duty of 2c would have destroyed the industry.

The item passed as amended.

AMENDED DUTIES.

The following items were amended to read as follows:—Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured 40c per barrel.

Slate pencils, 25 per cent.; slates, roofing slates, when split or dressed only, also school or writing slates, 30 per cent.

COAL OIL.

Mr. Davies objected to the duty of 7 1-5 cents on coal oil. He contended that this was a special tax upon the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Foster said some relief had been given this year by the reduction of the duty on the barrels. The Government proposed to give a still further relieve by reducing the duty to six cents per imperial gallon.

The item as amended was carried.

CRUDE PETROLEUM.

Mr. Foster moved that the item of crude petroleum, etc., 3 2-5 cents per gallon, be amended to read:—"Crude petroleum feul and gas oil, other than naphtha, benzine, or gasoline, when imported by manufacturers, other than oil refiners, for use in their own factories for feul purposes, also manufacture gas, 3 cents per gallon."

The item as amended was adopted.

TERRITORIAL EXEMPTIONS.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill to repeal the Homestead Exemption Act in the Territories, which gives the Territorial Assembly full power to deal with homestead exemptions. The provisions of the Homestead Exemption Act conflicted with the provisions of the Real Property Act. Chap. 25 of the ordinance of 1888 provided for exemptions up to $1,500, but the courts had held that this was not within the jurisdiction of the Territorial Assembly, and it was desired to retain this power. The bill is to accomplish this end.

The bill was read a first time.

FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Haggart, replying to Mr. Bowers, gave the following freight rates on the International and connecting roads:—For grain, by carload, per ton, to St. John, N. B., from Montreal, $3.00; for export, $4; local to St. John, N.B., from Toronto, $4.30 for export, $4.50; local to Halifax from Montreal, $3.60 for export, and $4 local; to Halifax from Toronto, $4.30 for export, and $4.50 local; coal, per gross ton, from Sydney to Montreal, $2.51; from New Glasgow to Montreal, $2.80; from Springhill to Montreal, $2.49.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Mr. Charlton, in moving the second reading of the Act to secure a better observance of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, hoped the subject would be approached free from party or personal influences. He asked that the measure be considered simply upon its merits. On some occasions the promoter had been called a crank, a fanatic, a Puritan, and a self-righteous man. He disclaimed any pretensions save that he desired to promote the welfare of the community.

The bill was read a second time.

TO DISFRANCHISE BRIBERS.

Mr. Weldon moved the second reading of a bill to disfranchise voters who have taken bribes.

BALLOT IN NORTH-WEST.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of a bill to extend the ballot to the North-West Territories.

The bill was read a second time.

GRAND JURORS IN ONTARIO.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of a bill to reduce from twelve to seven the number of grand jurors necessary to find a true bill in the Province of Ontario.

The bill was read a second time.

SCRAP IRON.

Mr. Foster said the Government had to consider first how to keep the protection and encouragement which was necessary for the iron industry as a whole; secondly how to reduce to the maker of iron materials the raw material, bar iron; and thirdly, how to induce the further working up of pig iron from the ore to puddled bars, and bar iron. It was proposed to encourage the latter step by increasing the duty on scrap iron, making the transition as easy as possible by raising the duty by $1 per ton to the end of the present year, and thereafter having a uniform duty of $4 per ton. This, it was hoped would induce manufacturers to make a better quality. It would provide that refuse iron, of which there was a great deal in this country, and which should not be allowed to go to waste, would not go to waste.

Mr. Laurier said he would like the Finance Minister to tell the House about the remonstrances he had received from the users of scrap against increasing the duty. How could the Government defend the policy of increasing the duty on raw material and reducing it on agricultural implements from 35 to 20 per cent.?

Mr. Foster said his hon. friend must certainly be mistaken. The implement men used no scrap. They used pig iron, and there was no increase on pig iron. They used, also, bar iron, on which there was a reduction of 33 1-3 p.c. On nothing which entered into the manufacture of agricultural implements was the duty increased. The raising of the duty on scrap could not be urged as a hardship in this respect.

The item was carried.

FERRO-MANGANESE.

Mr. Foster moved to change ferro-manganese from 10 to 5 per cent. ad valorem.

The item as amended was carried.

NAIL RODS.

Mr. Foster moved that "Swedish rolled iron nail rods, not more than one-half inch diameter, for the manufacture of horse nails," be included in the item of "Swedish rolled iron rods under ½inch in diameter, and of not less than 1-4 of a cent per pound value, 15 per cent. ad valorem."

The item as amended was carried.

BARBED WIRE.

Mr. Charlton thought barbed wire should be placed on the free list.

Mr. Foster said a reduction of one-half had been made in the duty. To place it on the free list would destroy the work of eight or nine mills engaged in the industry.

The item was carried.

LEAD.

Mr. Barnard regretted that the Government had not seen fit to increase the duty on lead, bars, block, and sheets, which was 60 cents per 100 pounds.

The item was carried.

ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

Mr. Foster moved that "generators, dynamos, and sockets" be included with "electric motors and apparatus, n.e.s., 25 per cent. ad valorem."

The item as amended was carried.

SUGAR.

Mr. McMullen objected to the duty of 64-100 cents per pound on refined sugars. It was a policy devised solely to put a million and a half dollars a year into the pockets of the refiners.

LABOUR DAY.

Sir John Thompson introduced a bill to amend the law relating to holidays, the object of which is to establish as Labour day the first Monday in September in each year.

The bill was read a first time.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time:—

Respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company—Mr. Baker.

To incorporate the Elgin and Havelock Railway Company—Mr. Hazen.

To amend the Acts respecting the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company—Mr. Coatsworth.

Respecting the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway Company, and to change the name thereof to the Winnipeg and Great Northern Railway Company—Mr. Ross (Lisgar).

Respecting the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company—Mr. Baker.

To revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Brandon and South-Western Railway Company—Mr. Davin.

To authorize the purchase of the Yarmouth and Annapolis Railway Company by the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company (Limited), and to change the name of the latter company to the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company—Mr. Kenny.

CHEESE REFEREE.

Mr. Daly, in reply to Mr. Casey, said it was the intention of the Government to appoint an Inspector of Weights and Measures at Montreal to act as a referee in disputes arising between buyers and sellers as to the weight of cheese.

SETTLERS FROM DAKOTA.

Mr. Martin, in moving for a return, said that some years ago a great deal was said about immigration from Dakota, of men who had failed there. Many of them were brought to Manitoba one spring in special trains. He moved to know the number of settlers brought into the Yorkton and Saltcoats district from Dakota, and into the Calgary district from Chicago, with the nationality, and cost, and number remaining.

Mr. Daly believed the hon. gentleman referred to the immigration of a number of persons from Dakota three years ago. This was undertaken at very little expense to the Canadian Government. They had come over on representations made by their neighbours. The advance made to the settlers to enable them to emigrate were made by the Canada Settlers' Loan Company, quite irrespective of the Government.

Mr. Mara moved to have included in the return information respecting the immigration from Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The motion as amended was adopted.

RARE "GOLIATH" BEETLE.

Remarkable Addition Recently Made to the London Zoological Gardens.

A unique addition, and one of uncommon interest, has just been made to the insect house in the London Zoological gardens. The new arrival is a specimen of the Goliath beetle from west Africa—a giant even among its own kind. There is little to appreciate in the too familiar species of our own household beetle, but visitors to the Zoo will not fail to admire the splendid proportions and beauty of color of the Goliath.

Specimens of this genus are exceedingly rare, and are in consequence much prized by collectors. The newcomer at the Zoo is the first of its kind to make its home there, and is believed to be the only living specimen possessed by a public society in the world. It measures between five and six inches across the body, and if the legs were extended to their full the total measurement would be some nine or ten inches.

The home of the genus Goliathus is in tropical and central Africa. Related genera also occur in South America and tropical Asia. One of the species in South America is roasted and eaten by the natives, who are said to regard it as a great dainty. The new beetle at the Zoo, which, by the way, is a male specimen of the largest form, Goliathus Druyri, has been placed appropriately enough next to the giant spider from South America. It is supplied with food chiefly in the form of melon.

A Convenient Village Stable.

A small window over the stable door, through which hay is pitched with difficulty, is avoided by a break in the roof, which is shown in the accompanying illustration (Fig. 1), giving room for a door of

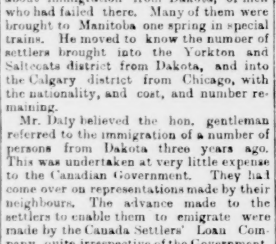


FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF VILLAGE STABLE.

generous size. A box stall ought to be provided in every stable, as it will be found most useful for the occasional use of the horse and cow. It may take the place of the extra stall that ought always to be provided for the horse of a visitor, so that there is but little extra room called for. Where a cellar for the storing of litter can be provided, such an arrangement of stalls

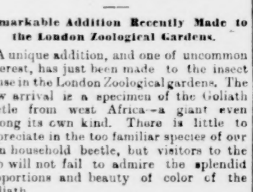


FIG. 2. FLOOR PLAN OF STABLE.

as shown in Fig. 2, will be convenient. Where the bedding and manure must be thrown out of doors, which is unfortunate, a different arrangement of stalls may be found necessary.

The Mikado of Japan has recently issued a decree allowing a Japanese woman to lead, if she chooses, a single life. Hitherto, if found unmarried after a certain age, a husband was selected for her by law.

M. Paul Jablochkoff, the inventor of the "electric candle," who died recently in Saratoff, Russia, was director-general of the Moscow-Kourek telegraph lines when he first took an interest in electric lighting. The Nihilist propaganda of 1872, when the railroad tracks the Czar travelled over were lighted as a measure of safety, gave him his first experience in practical work in that line.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Daily Record.

The industrial revival in Alabama continues.

Over 90 per cent. of Tennessee labor in native born.

Natives of the Adirondack region name all visitors "sports."

There are 3,000,000 bachelors in the United States over 30.

Organization of labor has raised wages $500,000 a year in Boston.

A man in Detroit was fined $55 for cutting a tree on one of the boulevards.

A Bangor man has invented an adjustable broom for the easy sweeping of corners.

The New York Central east bound freight track will be relaid with 80 pound steel rails this year.

The name of the man who lights the statue of liberty in Washington nightly is Mr. America.

Mrs. Culbertson, the librarian of the New Orleans State Library, has held the position for eighteen years.

Burt Peterson, Canton, Pa., in a fit of jealousy, seriously wounded his sweetheart and committed suicide.

Georgia's superior criminal court has discontinued the kissing of the Bible in the administration of oaths.

A general shut-off of silver mines is feared in Colorado, owing to the continued decline in the market price.

Chicago pickpockets took $500 in cash and $25,000 in securities from a Wabash avenue car passenger the other day.

In New York tenements the crowding of from seven to twelve persons in two small rooms is a common occurrence.

A rattlesnake killed by James Graham of Columbus, Ind. measured nine feet in length, and had thirty-nine rattles.

Next to the Bible, Moody and Sankey's hymns have had a larger circulation than any other work in twenty-five years.

A number of independent oil companies of Pennsylvania have combined for the purpose of fighting the Standard Oil Company.

The average weight of twenty thousand men and women weighed at Boston, was men 141½ pounds, women 124½ pounds.

Twenty-three Pittsburg firms manufacture flint and lime glass. The annual production exceeds 24,000, pieces of tableware alone.

As there were just thirteen marriages in Henniker, N.H., last year, the brides are all the objects of superstitious solicitude.

The oldest newspaper in America is the Newport (R.I.) Mercury. It was established by Benjamin Franklin in the year 1758.

Cardinal Gibbons has sent his portrait of ex-President Harrison and President Cleveland to the Pope at the latter's special request.

Out of forty-two cities in America, with population sranging from 200,000 to 500 000, all but one are using the electric railway system.

Dupont's power mills, in Wilmington, Del., are furnished with hinged roofs, so that in case of an explosion the damage will be minimized.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, wife of the standard oil magnate, teaches a class of young men, of which her son, John D., jr., is a member.

Loring says that during 38 years in one western State the number of mortgages executed was 200,000, and their nominal value is $180,000,000.

Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, has literary gifts. She is a niece of Emily Huntington Miller, at one time the well-known editress of several juvenile publications.

Only four men in the world understand how to operate the geometric lathe, with which the Government's paper money is so delicately engraved in diamond point.

The killing of any bison, buffalo, quail or Chinese pheasant is forbidden by law in Montana for ten years, and the killing of any moose, elk, otter or beaver for six.

Electricity is to be the motive power on the system of elevated roads to be built in Chicago; it will be the most complete system in the world and will cost $15,000,000.

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is the owner of real estate in Cleveland valued at about $85,000.

A burning mountain is visible near Concord, Ky. It is supposed to be fed with oil that oozes from a crevice in the mountain.

Charles Barney, 13 years old, of South Camden, was badly burned by some boys who tied him to a stake and set fire to his clothing while playing Indians.

Andrew Carnegie will have to give Pittsburg $125,170,72 to make good his promise to duplicate every dollar raised from other sources during January and February.

Commissioners appointed to investigate the Norwegian and Swedish system of liquor selling report that the plan is a good one and ought to be introduced in Massachusetts.

Washington has salmon fisheries worth $1,500,000 a year, and catches 10,000 fur seals. It exports $8,000,000 worth of lumber and coal and raises 15,000,000 bushels of wheat.

A bill has been introduced at Albany, limiting telephone charges to $78 per annum in cities of over 1,000,000 population, and grading down to $27, according to the size of the city.

By the will of Mrs. Kate Johnson, of San Francisco, widow of R. C. Johnson, that city, under direction of the Catholic church, gets nearly $1,000,000 for a free hospital.

The cave animals of North America, according to Prof. A. S. Packard, of Brown University, comprise 172 species of blind creatures, nearly all of which are mostly white in color.

By a remarkable piece of engineering nearly 1,500 acres of salt meadows at Bridgeport, Conn., have been ditched, diked against the tide, and are rapidly being got into upland grass.

A Watertown, N.Y., rag picker while at work found two rings. A jeweller valued one, a cluster of fifteen diamonds, at $150 and the other contained one diamond, a garnet and a turquoise.

A coon, with a leather strap around its neck, which was lost by a young woman at Chester, W. Va., about fifteen years ago, was found the other day a hunter in the woods near Chester.

Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys makes a small income by charging curious visitors 25 cents apiece to see the grave of Jesse James, which is in the yard of her house in Clay County, Mo.

In a railway station in Iowa is the following placard over the clock:—"This is a clock; it is running; it is Chicago time; it is right; it is set every day at 10 o'clock. Now, keep your mouth shut."

Miss May Fuller, of Tacoma, has succeeded in climbing Mount Tacoma, Wash. It is the first time a woman ever accomplished a feat which but few men have dared. The mountain is 14,444 feet high.

A closed bank in Arizona has issued the following notice:—"This bank has not busted; it owes the people $36,000; the people owe $55,000; it is the people who are busted; when they pay we'll pay."

Diamonds are found in the United States chiefly in two regions—the eastern slope of the southern extension of the Alleghanies, and the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges, in California and Oregon.

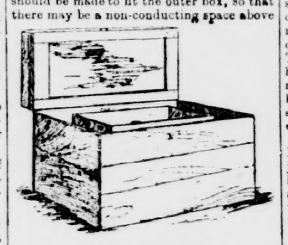
QUAINT OLD NEWSMEN.

They Blew Horns and Wore Signs on Their Sugar-Loaf Hats.

In the days when the present century was in swaddling clothes no ragged and dirty-faced urchins dogged the steps of London pedestrians howling, "'Ere's yer hextry! All about the 'orrible and hawful news from Hamerica!" Persons of more mature years, though doubtless of less experience than the present disseminators of daily literature, were intrusted with the sale of papers. They did not depend solely upon their vocal organs in announcing to the public the happenings of all climes. Each man armed himself with a copper horn nearly two feet long, and at intervals of thirty seconds blew stentorian blasts upon it. Then, fearing he would meet individuals who were deaf, he fastened a big placard on his hat, bearing the name of the paper he was selling and the edition thereof. So the "newsy" of our English grandad was prepared to do business with all except blind people, and they had no use for his wares. The costumes of these individuals were almost as peculiar as their methods of doing business. The hat on which the placard was fastened was of an abbrevi ted sugar-loaf pattern, the coat was long, generous in other dimensions, and always of a bottle-green; skin-tight knee breeches were just as certain to be a bright yellow as were the buskins to be just about as white as it is possible for anything to be in London. The wearer was often as unique as his costume. He came from all walks of life. The vending of papers was often the only thing that stood between the broken down small shopkeeper and the workhouse. Indeed, from counter to "newsboy" was a recognized step in the downward scale of lower class circles. With the advent of the present era of newspaper enterprise these old and interesting characters disappeared. Their places have been taken by gamins every bit as sharp and every whit as bright as their Canadian cousins.

Homemade Ice Chest.

The convenience of a refrigerator or ice chest is too apparent to need mention, but many who would like to avail themselves of the advantage of thus preserving and making palatable the food that comes to their tables in the hot weather are deterred by the expensiveness of the factory-made articles. A very satisfactory substitute can be made at home by procuring a large dry-goods box and fitting a smaller box inside it directly upon the bottom, but with a space four or five inches all around it, which is to be filled with sawdust or other similar material. The inner box should project an inch above the outer one. A box cover should be made to fit the outer box, so that there may be a non-conducting space above



SERVICEABLE REFRIGERATOR.

the inner box as well as around it. On the bottom of this cover let inch strips be nailed along the sides and ends so that they may fit closely around the upper edge of the inner box when the whole chest is closed which will make the ice chamber air-tight. An iron pan with a bit of pipe leading down through the bottom can be made to place the ice in, or if the chest is to be placed in a shed, a hole may be bored through the bottom and the ice set directly on the boards. It will "spend" better if wrapped in burlap or some closer cloth. Movable slat shelves are fitted into the other end of the inner chamber to place food upon. The inside should be shellacked before using, or the pine wood may give a flavor to some articles of food particularly butter. It must be kept clean, and occasionally thoroughly sun-dried to kill the mold.

Horrible Discovery in London.

Three lads, when passing through Rochester Mews, Camden Town, London, England, on Monday, were horrified to see the head of a man lying in the gutter. An alarm was raised, and the head was conveyed to the Kentish Town Police Station. The police are now endeavoring to find the trunk. The head is that of a man between 30 and 40 years of age, closely shaved, with black moustache and curly black hair. The head seemed to have been severed from the body very recently, as the blood on the neck was quite fresh. The head seems to be that of a foreigner, and appearances indicate that it was hacked from the trunk with a blunt instrument.

While drinking from a brook, nearly a year ago, Samuel Lennox, aged six, of Muncie, Ind., swallowed a water bug. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that his heart had been eaten away by an insect.

The Dimple-Cheeked Village Maid

may not retain her dimples and rosy cheeks "blooming with health," until she finds a good husband. A little neglect or accident may bring about some one of the many "female" diseases and "weaknesses," to which the sex in subject, and health may be forever impaired, and hopes and happiness be at an end. Thanks to Dr. Pierce, his Favorite Prescription, prepared by him for women, cures the worst cases of uterine diseases, nervousness, neuralgia, irregularities, and "weaknesses." It is a great invigorating tonic and nervine, and rapidly builds up the health and strength.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, for constipation, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Once taken, always in favor.

Hundreds of people are crowding into the Rainy Lake gold district.

Nerve Pain Cure.

Polson's Nerviline cures flatulence, chills, and spasms. Nerviline cures vomiting, diarrhœa, cholera, and dysentery. Nerviline cures headache, sea sickness and summer complaint. Nerviline cures neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, and sciatica. Nerviline cures sprains, bruises, cuts, &c. Polson's Nerviline is the best remedy in the world, and only costs 10 and 25 cents to try it. Sample and large bottles at any drug store. Try Polson's Nerviline.

Wide Awake Soap is a solid bar of pure soap and is not put up in small cakes to deceive the public.

What a Toronto Man Says.

For some time I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia, so much so that I completely lost my appetite, and through weakness could hardly walk. Three weeks ago I commenced drinking St. Leon Water, resulting in a sharpened appetite, good digestion, and am now completely cured. D. CURRAN, 148 Berkeley Street, Toronto. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

Try Wide Awake Soap for next week's washing and prove for yourself that it is the best and cheapest soap you ever used.

Recipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract	one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast	half a cake
Sugar	two pounds
Lukewarm Water	two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Wide Awake people buy Wide Awake Soap because it is the best and cheapest they can get.

A SOCIETY'S NOBLE WORK

HOW THE ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS SAVED A BROTHER.

The Startling Experience of Mr. Isaac Briggs of London—A Sufferer for Four Years—His Lodge Came to the Rescue After Doctors Had Failed—He is Again Able to be Out.

From the London Free Press.

The home of Mr. Isaac Briggs, at 501 Charlotte St., this city, is one of the most prettily situated and well kept of the many homes of the workingmen of London. The front is carefully boulevarded, and at the side and rear of the cottage home is a lattice work covered with vines, and there is also a garden. Within view are fields and woods, and in fact there was nothing needed upon the occasion of an autumn afternoon visit to make the lot of a sick man amid such surroundings as pleasant as possible.

And so it was not to be wondered at that Mr. Briggs was found in a cheerful mood. But a conversation with the gentleman revealed the fact that there were very good reasons why any man under the same circumstances, and enjoying the same bright hope, could not but allow his face to beam forth with what he felt. The story as told will be found most interesting, and that it is absolutely correct there are many of the friends of Mr. Briggs will testify, should such testimony be needed. Mr. Briggs has been an invalid for four years and has been unwell and under medical treatment for eight years. It was in 1885 that he first felt the twinges, the aches and the pains that foretold trouble. He secured medical attendance, and learned that his liver was out of order, his kidneys were bad and that he suffered from dyspepsia. However, he worked along for nearly four years, when the terrible malady affected his system in a way painful to relate. It came directly after an attack of "the grip." Mr. Briggs was yet in his "fifties," and to all appearances was a well preserved and strong man. But almost without warning the joints in every part of his body were as solid and immovable as though they had been padlocked, and the strong man became as helpless as a babe. Many doctors were consulted, and they all promised relief and occasionally a slight relief did come. But it was only temporary, and the unfortunate man, in consequence of these relapses, was gradually loosening his hold upon hope. The days were long and weary that he spent upon his bed, with the dismal prospect ahead of being held a close prisoner, to be released only by death.

The family, too, began to lose faith in medical skill. They had given a trial to some of the foremost practitioners of the city, but always with the same unhappy result. Patent medicines of various descriptions were likewise tried, but in vain. Then about Christmas tide came news that had almost been expected. Mr. Briggs had not long to live, the doctors said. Gradually he grew weaker until early in the spring so seriously ill did he appear to be that the end was daily looked for.

Court Forest City, A. O. F., of which Mr. Briggs is a member, proved just at this juncture to be a friend indeed. During all his illness the brethren had looked carefully after his wants, and had been very attentive. And no one regretted more than they the unhappy prospect. One night the court was discussing the case when it was suggested that Pink Pills should be tried. Stories had been told of what they had effected in other cases. Then why not in this? Finally the court agreed to present one dozen boxes of the pills to Mr. Briggs. The attending doctor told his patient that the pills were only good for cases of paralysis, but he consented to their being given a trial as a last hope. Accordingly Mr. Briggs began taking them. Very soon a change was noticed. He grew more cheerful and suffered much less. His whole system seemed to be awakened to new life, just as was the world outside, for it was the glad springtime of the year.

With renewed strength came renewed hope, and the invalid began to look upon Pink Pills as his deliverer. He used them faithfully, taking one a day. In a month he was able to leave his bed, and he did so with a thankful heart. Only those who have been forced to undergo long confinement between bed-clothes can realize the pleasure and joy there were in that first day spent in the neat little parlor, seated in a big arm chair beside the window where the sun sent in its warm, bright rays. Since then Mr. Briggs has been about daily. He uses crutches yet, but he grows stronger every day. Now he can use his hands, eating with a knife and fork, and the joints continue to grow looser and pliable, giving only a faint idea of the veritable knots into which those of the hands and feet were tied. There was a cessation of the pains too, a most pleasing fact to the invalid—and the blood vessels that had become lost to view and dried up are now quite healthy looking.

Mr. Briggs has only used twenty boxes of the pills, at a cost of $10. Certainly his bill for medical attendance shows a marked decrease.

Mr. E. W. Boyle, druggist, 652 Dundas street, who is also secretary of Court Forest City, was also interviewed with respect to the case, and his statements were all confirmatory of what Mr. Briggs had said. He said he had had a tremendous sale of the pills. No other similar medicine ever approached to the same demand.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after affects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

HOMES FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

Have You Got a Place in Your Heart For One?

A short time ago the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, asked our readers for foster homes for the children rescued by them. The response was very general, but the requests were almost entirely for boys and girls from 10 to 16, and of these the greatest number were for girls. Already a number of the applications have been filled—where everything was found satisfactory—and foster-parents and children alike are well pleased. But there is another class of children, who have been almost entirely forgotten, and it is for these we now plead. These are the little babies and children up to four and five years of age. The Society has at present several such candidates for homes. They are mostly boys, and are bright and happy little ones. Those desiring such children should apply at once, with letters of reference from their pastor, and two other people of well-known standing, to the Secretary, 32 Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Wash your blankets with Wide Awake Soap and you will find them cleaner and softer than they ever were before.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The Remarkable Case of a Young Man—He Takes Consumption and When Hourly Expected to Die He Finds a Remedy That Completely Cures Him.

Elmira, N. Y.—It is seldom indeed that a hopeless consumptive, who has been given up by the doctors, recovers. Henry Hazen, a young man who was born and brought up in this city, has had an experience of this kind which is attracting a great deal of attention among the medical men of this section of the country. Mr. Hazen is twenty-five years of age and he tells the following story:—"About three years ago I took la grippe. I had a very severe attack which settled on my lungs and I kept on coughing after la grippe left me. I thought nothing of the cough which seldom troubled me except in the morning after I got up, then I used to hack and cough for a while and I might not be troubled again that day. Gradually the cough grew more severe and one morning I noticed that there were specks of blood in the stuff I coughed up. However, I thought I would be all right. Last summer I did not feel like myself half the time. I thought I was half asleep the whole time and my cough got very severe and I could not work. I began taking night sweats. I called on a doctor and he told me that I had consumption and that half of my right lung was affected and that only a miracle could save my life. That miracle, I am happy to say, has been accomplished. I was hardly able to move this spring and my death was expected at any time. I happened to see in the paper one day that a German doctor had discovered a blood purifier that was death to microbes and germs of all kinds of disease. I got a box of this preparation, which is called Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills, and feeling improved I have kept on taking them ever since. My cough has disappeared, and I have gained twenty pounds. The doctors who looked hourly for my death are very much surprised at my remarkable cure.

"To any person threatened or suffering from this terrible disease I say use Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills. I might add that these pills cured my father of rheumatism he contracted while a prisoner in Libby prison during the civil war." Know your own mind. If your druggists will not get Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills send to us and we will mail you a box on receipt of 50c. or six boxes for $2.50. Address K. H. Schiller and Co., Toronto.

The new mammoth quartette bar "Wide Awake" is the best and cheapest soap ever offered in Canada or any other country in the world.—Try it.

A.P. 710.

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

TAKE THE BEST

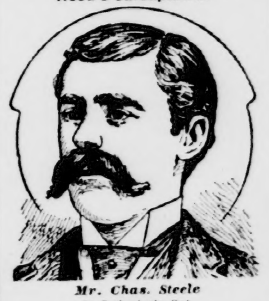
25cts., 50cts. and $1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.



Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

RECIPE.

For Making Root Beer.

During the summer months a more delicious drink than Root Beer could not be desired. For the benefit of our readers we give this recipe. Take

Snider's Root Beer Extract	one bottle
Yeast	half a cake
Sugar	4 lbs.
Luke warm water	5 gallons.

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle, place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The Root Beer Extract can be obtained at all Grocers' and Drug Stores, at 25c. per bottle.

For years Peterboro' has had more hotels in proportion to population than any other town in Canada, and after May 1st, next, 18 hotel and four shop licenses will be the limit.

Safe, Sure and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills act directly on the kidneys and by stimulating their action and purifying the blood they help the system to throw off disease. A chemical analysis, after taking these pills, will show a marked falling off of albumen in the urine of those suffering from kidney trouble. Price 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50 by addressing H.K. Schiller & Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Have you seen the new mammoth quartette bar "Wide Awake" Soap? It is guaranteed absolutely pure. Try it.

NO USE Denying There is no Remedy the equal of ST. JACOBS OIL for the Prompt and Permanent Cure of Pains and Aches

Chronic Coughs

Persons afflicted with these or any throat or lung troubles should resort to that

Most Excellent Remedy.

Scott's Emulsion

of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. No other preparation effects such cures.

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitutes. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

THE STAMMERER. The official organ of Church's Auto-Voice School for the cure of stammering, Toronto, Can., sent free post paid.

GANANOQUE - DRY - EARTH - CLOSET

Endorsed by doctors and scientists. Every home should have one. Price $5. Manufactured by CAN. CLEAR CO., Gananoque, Ont.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

METALLIC ROOFING Co MANUFACTURERS. TORONTO

The Bank of Toronto.

DIVIDEND NO. 76.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the current half year, being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the paid-up capital of the Bank has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, the first day of June next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Seventeenth to the Thirty-first day of May, both days included.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of June next. The Chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
(Signed) D. COULSON,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 25th April, 1894. 33 3d



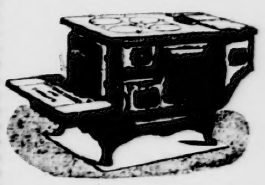
Strong, Well Built, Serviceable STEAM ENGINES SINGLE or DOUBLE
ADAPTED TO HEAVY CONTINUOUS WORK
BOILERS TUBULAR and FIRE-BOX
BAND and CIRCULAR SAW MILLS
Send for descriptive catalogues.
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They give perfect satisfaction in fit, style and finish, and it has become a by-word "GRANBY RUBBERS wear like Iron."

THE ONLY ONE IN THE WORLD..

That will burn ROUGH WOOD and COAL ...Equally Well...



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::Will do it::

Has the Largest Oven.

IS A FARMER'S STOVE

Is Everybody's Cook Stove

See it.

..THE OXFORD..
OIL GAS COOK STOVE without wick.
Makes and Burns Its Own Gas
From Common Coal Oil.

NO DIRT, NO HEAT IN THE KITCHEN.

Cooks a Family Dinner for Two Cents..

The GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Ltd., TORONTO.

APPLEDORE FARM.

CHAPTER XI.

Three weeks had gone by since Ruth sent off her letter to Mr. Bevington, and as yet it had not been answered. Her father had slowly regained consciousness, and he was now able to sit up; but his left leg was useless, and his face was still slightly drawn. The doctor told Ruth that as the weather became warmer her father might possibly recover the use of his leg; he also told her that the invalid must be kept free from worry or discussion of any kind. Ruth had listened in silence. It was evident that her father could not be moved in his present state. She had begun to think that Mr. Bevington did not mean to answer her letter; he might possibly be travelling, but she could no longer delay. Only this morning she had most unwillingly determined that after all she must consult Mr. Clifford. She had scarcely seen him alone since her father's seizure, though he had come every day to the farm. This morning, however, Mrs. Voce and Faith had been busy arranging the study as a bedroom for Mr. Bryant, and while he sat close to the window in the May sunshine Ruth was trying to make her sittingroom look more like itself. Helped by tall, strong Sally Voce and a stout crutch-stick, the invalid could now manage to cross the hall; and the doctor had pronounced that his patient would be all the better for the change.

Mr. Bryant spoke very little to anyone, even to Clifford. He seemed glad, when his friend came after the first greetings, to be left in peace. He listened to the talk between Clifford and Ruth, but he rarely joined in it; and his daughter fancied that he liked best to be left undisturbed. To-day, after dinner, he went to his room and lay down; and Ruth felt relieved. She was almost sure that Mr. Clifford would come, as he had not been at Appledore yesterday; and when she had seen that her father was comfortably asleep she stood by the front window of the sitting-room, nerving herself to say what lay so heavily on her mind. Formerly she could have said anything to Mr. Clifford, but now she was self-conscious on two different points: he was their benefactor and she had reason to believe that he loved her.

She began to feel shy. She crossed the room and opened her pianoforte, which had remained closed all through her father's illness. She had a passionate love of music, and she had had a fair amount of instruction, which had helped her natural gift; but while Mr. Bevington was at Appledore her music had been entirely neglected. She had gone back to it with fresh ardor when he left; it seemed to blend with the thought of him; it took her away, too, from anxious meditation about the future. Ruth had an excellent memory, and could play without music; and now she felt herself in a sort of happy dreamland, as she played old favorite melodies that she had learned years ago—bits from Mendelssohn and from "Les Nuits Blanches," and then unconsciously her fingers wandered into the pathetic notes of Schubert's "Adieu."

She suddenly left off playing. She wondered why, on this day especially, when she might have been glad to see her beloved father so far recovered, she should have chosen this sad music. Was it a warning, she wondered, that they should soon have to take their leave of Appledore? She left the pianoforte and went again to the window. She was growing impatient to hear Mr. Clifford's opinion of their position.

This time she had not long to wait. It was one of those mockingly by bright days which seem to be a parody of summer; they have all belonging to it except its warmth. A keen east wind was searing the edges of the fresh green leaves and nipping the fruit blossoms. Mr. Clifford usually rode into the farmyard and left his horse there; and Ruth went across to the back window to see if he had arrived. He was standing there talking to John Bird and Peter. The two men faced the window, and she could see that they looked troubled. She went back to her former place and waited. She felt sure they should have to leave the farm, and that Mr. Clifford had come to tell her they must go.

He came in looking very cheerful.

"This is good news," he said; "Mrs. Voce has been telling me of your patient's move. I believe we shall soon have him in the garden if he continues to progress at this rate."

Ruth pointed to the sofa, and took a chair opposite him.

"Yes, he is much better," she said. I am so glad to see you alone; I want to ask you something."

He looked eagerly at her, but she kept her eyes fixed on his without any sign of consciousness; her lips quivered slightly, but she did not seem nervous, he thought.

"I want to know," she went on, "what you think we had better do when we leave Appledore; we have to leave it, you know."

"Your father has told me so, but I see no occasion for hurry."

Ruth gave him a sudden indignant glance; he spoke so coldly, so indifferently, she thought, when he must know the pain it gave her to talk about leaving the place she had been born in.

"Why should we delay?" she said, sharply, he fancied; "if it has to be done, the sooner it is over the better."

"Your father is not well enough to move yet," he said.

He had been longing to see her alone, and to get a few words with her. He was determined not to let her guess at his attachment till her father's affairs were in a more settled state, but he had not reckoned on the strength of his passion for her. It was as much as he could do to keep silence on the subject, and the effort gave unintentional stiffness and coldness to his manner which deeply wounded her.

"My father," she said in a hard voice, "can be moved now. We may have to wait months for him to be able to walk, even if he ever recovers the use of his leg. I am sorry to trouble you, Mr. Clifford, but I do not know anyone else who can advise me. I want to know whether we must give notice to the landlord, or what we must do."

He was looking anxiously at her, but she went on in the same hard tone: "I also want to know—I fancy you can tell me—if we have anything of our own to live on when we leave Appledore. The doctor says I must not talk to my father about business." She spoke as if she were repeating a lesson. There are moments when Nature is so much wiser than we poor mortals esteem ourselves to be. Michael Clifford longed to ask Ruth to go back to the old friendly terms and to put full confidence in him; but he also longed to declare his love, and to put everything he possessed at her disposal. He could not offer her a mere brotherly friendship when he was filled with ardent love, and so it seemed wise to him to take a middle course. He was unconscious in the stern effort to repress his feelings how very unsympathetic he appeared.

"So far as I know of Mr. Bryant's affairs," he said, and even then he tried to speak indifferently, lest her keen wits should discover how much he knew, "I am sure that you will be able to rent a comfortable cottage. If you will allow me, I will speak to Dr. Buchan, but I am almost sure that he will say wait till summer really comes. The weather has been hitherto so cold and wet, so different from last year, that we may reasonably hope for a fine August. If you like, I will try to find you a cottage by August."

She looked dissatisfied.

"I cannot think it will hurt my father to move sooner," she said coldly; "except for his lameness he seems fairly well: I imagine that the doctor objects to his talking about business because he fears the effect on his brain. I fancy a change of surroundings would be good for him just now."

Clifford smiled; and, as if a new idea had just come to him, he said warmly: "Will you trust your father to our care? My sister is always an invalid, but she is not dull; and I am sure she would take good care of Mr. Bryant. Do let us have him! It would be a rest for you to have a little quiet after your anxious nursing."

"You are very good," she said gratefully, for his kindness touched her, though the proposal troubled her; she was so sure that they already owed much to Mr. Clifford, that she shrank from increasing the debt. It had, however, shown her that this old friend was not as indifferent as he seemed; and she added that she would speak to her father.

"Thank you," Clifford said.

She looked up and hesitated: "I have no right to bother you," she said, "but do you not think I may lessen our expenses without waiting till I can speak to father? I want to send away all unnecessary help. Mrs. Voce has promised to stay here until we leave Appledore, so that really we need very little help besides."

He was greatly surprised. He had been accustomed to look on Ruth as the light and sunshine of the home rather than in a more domestic character. Even when she had spoken of her wish to go out in the world he had considered her unreal; and also he had fancied that she was tempted by the prospect of change. It was grievous, he thought, that this beautiful, bright creature should be so early burdened with the sordid cares of life.

"You are too young to have such things put on you," he said impatiently. "Why not go on as you are till you move? Then you can start as you mean to go on. I am afraid in this large house you cannot manage with fewer servants, and—and it would grieve," he paused, and then said, "grieve your father extremely if he discovered that you did any household work yourself."

Ruth laughed in her old bright way.

"I have a better opinion of my father than that; besides, ever since his illness began I dusted his bedroom diligently, and he never made an objection, I am sure. Many women in a better position than mine help with the housework," she said triumphantly.

He looked at her hands and he sighed. The idea of seeing this beautiful girl, his own precious Ruth, hard-worked, robbed of her well-kept dainty aspect, was very unpleasant; but he could not find any better reason against her plan than those he had already given.

"I fancy you will take your own way, whatever happens."

He did not mean to speak coldly, but his voice sounded harsh and full of rebuke. Tears sprang to Ruth's eyes, at what she considered his persistent unkindness. Her cheeks flushed, and she closed her lips firmly.

She had always done this as a child when she was vexed, and Clifford knew it. He forgot his resolution to avoid all emotional subjects. It was time for him to leave her, but he could not go away and leave her angry with him.

"You are not vexed, Ruth?"

She flushed yet more deeply, and he thought she looked haughty. He had called her Ruth years ago, and it had seemed natural that he should do so. To-day she thought it a freedom, and she resented it not so much for herself as because she felt sure it would give offence to Mr. Bevington that any one else should call her by her name.

"I am not vexed, Mr. Clifford," she said stiffly, but I think, if you will excuse me, that I ought to go and see after my father; he has been a long time asleep."

"Good-by!" He held her hand a moment, and looked wistfully at her. "Then you will think over that idea of trusting us with your father? It would be a great pleasure to us."

"Thank you, I will tell my father of your kindness."

She said this more cordially, but though she came out into the hall to see him depart, Michael Clifford felt that somehow he was farther away from Ruth Bryant than he had been at the beginning of his visit.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.

What the Annual Report Shows in Regard to Canada's Shipping Interests.

The annual report of the Department of Marine shows the amount expended on the various branches of the service during the year ended 30th June last was $842,242.82. The salaries of the established staff, including Marine and Fisheries, amounting to $66,447.21. The whole number of persons in the outside service of the marine branch at the date of the report is 1,536.

During the past fiscal year the expenditure for maintenance of lighthouse and coast service amounted to $475,885.45, and for construction of lights, $27,474.80; total for maintenance and construction, $503,360.25, while for the previous year the expenditure for lighthouse and coast service, including construction, was $485,988.78, showing an increase of expenditure for the year ending 30th June last of $17,371.47. The appropriation for this service was $525,235; the expenditure being $21,874.75 less than the appropriation.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The total number of vessels remaining on the register books of the Dominion on the 31st December, 1893, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was 7,113, measuring 912,539 tons register tonnage, being an increase of 106 vessels and a decrease of 51,590 tons register, as compared with 1892. The number of steamers on the registry books on the same date was 1,538, with a gross tonnage of 241,772 tons. Assuming the average value to be $30 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada, on the 31st December last, would be $27,376,170.

The number of new vessels built and registered in the Dominion of Canada during the past year was 302, measuring 28,440 tons register tonnage. Estimating the value of the new tonnage at $45 per ton it gives a total value of $1,279,800 for new vessels.

The receipts on account of the sick mariners' fund for the fiscal year ended 30th June amounted to $46,190.64, an increase of $808.77 over the preceding year. The increase, or decrease in receipts of sick marriners' dues in the various provinces was as follows: Quebec decrease $531.76; Nova Scotia, increase $157.62; New Brunswick, increase $494.79; Prince Edward Island, increase $8.76; British Columbia, increase $679.36.

The board of examiners of masters and mates examined 96 candidates for foreign going certificates and passed 64, 24 as masters and 40 as mates. Inland and coasting certificates were granted to 62 masters and 21 candidates presented themselves for mates' certificates.

DISASTERS.

The total number of casualties to British, Canadian and foreign sea-going vessels reported to the department as having occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian sea-going vessels in waters other than those of Canada during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1893, was 190, representing a tonnage of 59,421 tons register, and the amount of loss, both partial and total, to vessels and cargoes so far as ascertained was $807,113. The number of lives reported lost in connection with these casualties was 49.

LIGHTING AND BUOY SERVICE.

The number of light stations, light ships and fog alarms in the Dominion on the 30th of June last is said to have been 649, and of lights shown 749, and of steam whistles and fog horns 58, the whole attended to by 624 men. Since the 31st December, 1868, the number of light stations, ships, fog horns, etc., has increased from 227 to 749. The cost of maintenance last year was $480,553.

There are about 300 harbors, bays and sections of rivers buoyed by the department, the annual expenditure being $58,939, of which $20,783 is expended in the province of Quebec below Montreal.

The expenditure on account of the Dominion steamers Newfield, Stanley, Lansdowne, Quadra, Alert, Druid and Sir James Douglas was $145, 220, the net cost being lessened by the amount of receipts, $13,209. There was an outlay also of $35,451 for repairs.

A FORTUNE IN AMBERGRIS.

A Whaling Captain's Mistake—He Gave Away a Fortune.

Two years ago, one of Macgregor's (Tasmania) whaling captains, having cut the blubber from a whale, was about to cast the rest adrift, wnen there came alongside two Hobart fishermen—"Portugee Joe" and his mate, an African negro. The Portuguese begged to be given the carcass, so that they might tow it ashore, and make what they could of it. "Alright," said the skipper, with the generosity of a satisfied exploiter, who knew the blubber business to its omega. Joe, having got leviathan's frame-work on to the beech, began to search for ambergris, which drug was quoted at that time in the current price lists at somewhere about $65 per ounce. He found 174 pounds. Many people interviewed him and wanted to give him from $25,000 to $45,000 for the lot; but the man understood the luck of his find, and got a friendly and disinterested Hobart resident to place him in direct communication with the best London brokers. Meanwhile the ambergris was lodged in a bank which was presently served with an injunction, on behalf of the Macgregor firm, to restrain the sale of the precious prize pending a discussion re ownership. But these legal fireworks fizzled out, and the ambergris is still being realized in London, the two fishermen having already received several thousands of pounds apiece. By the way, a Dunedin, New Zealand, chemist once gave a few hundreds for a lump of ambergris, which he afterwards sold for $45,000. The chemist knew "too much, though not quite enough." At the then market rates, he should have got $300,000, instead of $45,000. Ambergris is a substance that has baffled scientific definition. It is found floating on the sea, and in the intestinal canal of the cachalot, or spermaceti yielding whale. It appears to have its origin in some of the whales meat diet, and has been regarded by some as being in the nature of biliary calculi.

In connection with the above the following story comes from British Columbia:—Mr. Harry T. Read only a few weeks ago threw away as worthless a mass of ambergris valued at over $200,000. Mr. Read was acting as cook on board the str. Capilano, which was under charter to the Westminster Fish Co. to ply between Westminster and Queen Charlotte Sound, carrying halibut. On the trip before the last, while in Queen Charlotte Sound waiting for fish, Mr. Read took one of the ship's boats and went out for a pull. While paddling about he brought the boat alongside a mass of dull yellow stuff, the peculiar smell from which attracted his attention, and with the aid of a gaff he got it aboard and took it to the Capilano, where it was got on deck. Everybody aboard had a look at it, but no one knew what it was, and the next day, on the homeward trip, when off Goschen Island, the captain took an axe, cut it in two, and threw it overboard. The weight was fully 200 lbs., and as the value of ambergris is $65 per ounce, the "throw away" cost Mr. Read over $200,000. That it was ambergris there appears to be no doubt.

Second Engineer Donald Todd of the str. Capilano and several friends left Vancouver on Saturday for the north to search for the $200,000 worth of ambergris thrown overboard as worthless from the Capilano a few weeks ago. Todd is confident he can locate the precious stuff. A number of Vancouverites have formed a partnership and are fitting up a sloop for a cruise north in seach of the lost ambergris, and Mr. Harry Read and a small party will leave this city in a few days, by steamer, on a similar errand.

Since the story of the unlucky throwing away of this immensely valuable mass of ambergris, it has been learned that some two or three years ago a Victoria sealing schooner picked up a lump of the same stuff which weighed about 70 lbs. It was cut into pieces, melted down and used to polish the masts, and to the day the captain of the craft does not know that he made a substance much more precious than gold take the place of the commonest kind of grease worth not more than five or six cents per lb.

Australian Rough Riders.

"Open the gate!" roars the manager. "Look out, you boys!" and, with a mad rush, out flies the colt through the open gate, like a shell from a howitzer. For twenty yards he races at full speed, then "propping" as if galvanized, shoots upward with the true deer's leap, all four feet in the air at once, (from which the vice takes its name,) and comes down with his head between his fore legs and his nose (this I watched narrowly) touching the girths. But the rider has swayed back in his saddle with instinctive ease, and is quite prepared for a succession of lightning-like bounds—sideways, upward, downward, backward—as the agile and frantic animal appears to turn in the air, and to come down with his head in the place where his tail was when he rose.

For an instant he stops; then perhaps the spurs are sent in so as to accentuate the next performance. The crowd meanwhile of six or seven hundred people, mostly young or in the prime of life, follow cheering and clapping with every fresh attempt on the part of the frenzied steed to dispose of his rider. A few minutes of this exercise suffice to exhaust and steady the wildest colt.

It is a species of "monkeying," a device of the buck breaker, who ties a bag on to the back of a timid colt, and he, frightened out of his life, as if by a monkey perched there, exhausts himself and permits the rider to mount and ride away with but little resistance. Sometimes, indeed, the colt turns in his tracks, and being unmanageable in his paroxysms, charges the crowd, whom he scatters with great screaming and laughter as they fall over each other or climb the boundary fence. But very shortly, with lowered head and trembling frame, he allows himself to be ridden to the gate of egress.

There he is halted, and his rider, taking hold of his left ear with his bridle hand, swings lightly to the ground, closely alongside of the shoulder. Did he not so alight, the agile mustang is capable of a lightning wheel and a dangerous kick. Indeed one rider dismounting carelessly discovered this to his cost after riding a most unconscionable performer.

Beggars in China.

In China the beggars are organized into companies, each having its own district and all owing allegiance and paying tribute to a "king of the beggars," who lives in almost regal splendor. Every beggar has his own beat, beyond which he is not allowed, under penalty of severe punishment, to go. He is permitted to visit each house on his beat once, and but once, every day, and on making his appearance at the door if his appeal for charity be not at once attended he may shout, sing, ring a bell, or make any other noise he pleases until he has received one "cash," the smallest copper coin in use, after which he must move on. Some merchants, to save time and trouble, have a frame hung in front of their houses with as many nails driven into it as there are beggars in the district. Every morning a servant hangs a "cash" on each nail, and each beggar comes in turn, takes one coin, and moves on.

SHADOWED AND TRAPPED

A TRIO OF BANK SWINDLERS FOILED BY A MONTREAL DETECTIVE.

Bogus Drafts and a Cunning Scheme for Realizing Plenty of Wealth—Not Cunning Enough However—Has Been Tried in Boston.

A great scheme to rob three Montreal banks has just been unearthed by Detective Silas Carpenter. Ten days ago there arrived in Montreal three Americans. Huge diamond rings gleamed from their fingers, while massive gold chains hung carelessly from their waistcoat pockets. The impression they were anxious to create was that they were men of means, and they succeded in doing so.

After being in town two days Richardson deposited in the Molsons bank $500 under the name of Hilton T. Richards. Under the name of Copland, he also deposited in the Merchants bank $500. Money was also deposited in the City and District Savings Bank. The pair now had money in the banks and in order to work the scheme they had in view it was necessary to get itroduced to the managers of the banks by well-known business men, and also to produce an impression on the minds of the bankers that they both were

MEN OF VAST WEALTH,

so that if a question should come up later about paying over large sums of money to them the bankers would have no hesitation in instructing the tellers to do so.

Richardson soon developed a mania for wanting to buy out large business concerns. He went to Fraser Bros., grocers, Bleury street, where he said his name was Copland, and that he had been looking round for weeks to find a grocery store that he could buy out. He was shown all over the store and while in the basement said, "This store is just the place I have been looking for. I will build a bake oven in this basement and go into the bread business, too. He then asked Mr. Fraser to introduce him to the manager of the Merchants Bank (where he had deposited $500), as he wished to make arrangements for paying over the money for the store by cheque. Mr. Fraser good-naturedly introduced him as requested and he (Richardson) then promised to see Mr. Fraser in a few days and make

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Of course he did no such thing. He also went to Mr. Ness, dealer in electric supplies, and told him the old story about being a stranger from Ontario and wanting to buy out a business like Mr. Ness was blessed with, for which he would willingly give a cheque for $20,000. Of course before doing so he would like Mr. Ness to introduce him to some banker, say the manager of the Molsons bank—again a bank where he had deposited $500. In the meantime Anderson was also engaged in similar mysterious work.

For days Detective Carpenter had Anderson and Richardson shadowed, until he finally understood the "game," the two fellow were anxious to work, which after all was a simple one, and one that had frequently succeeded in the United States. It is this: As soon as these sharpers became known to the bankers forged drafts, made out by themselves, would be placed by them to their accounts in the banks. Before the draft was found to be a forgery, they would go to the banks and went to draw out

ALL THEIR MONEY.

With the draft, the cheque they presented might be for thousands of dollars. Before cashing such a large cheque, of course the teller would go and see the bank manager, and he, naturally would remember the name of the man who had been to see him, and who was going to buy out, say, a $120,000 business and of course all would likely be well. Before arresting Richardson, Detective Carpenter got the following letter from Detective Robert A. Pinkerton, of New York:

"I have your letter relative to Richardson and Anderson. From the way they have been depositing money in three different banks, under three different names, I should say they are swindlers and may belong to the same gang who swindled the two banks in May last, in Boston, by means of forged drafts. It is also possible that they belong to the gang who recently swindled the St. Louis Bank by means of forged cheques."

Detective Carpenter arrested Richardson as being a suspicious character and searched his room, where four bank books made out in different names were found. He pretended to know nothing of Anderson, and said that he had come from Hamilton, but when questioned about the place he knew nothing about it. The managers of all the banks were notified of the scheme that was to be played upon them. After being kept in custody for two days Richardson was liberated as he had not—owing it is thought to his arrest—had time to "work" the draft dodge. As soon as he was released he drew his money out of the banks and left town with Anderson and the unknown man.

Wolseley on the Militia.

The Masons of Prince Rupert's Lodge, Winnipeg, who were also members of the Wolseley Red River expedition in 1870, some weeks ago commemorated the latter event by special services, and afterwards corresponded with Lord Wolseley, inviting him to revisit the province. The following reply was read at the last meeting of the lodge:—"Dublin, 16th March, 1894.—Worshipful Master and Brother,—Your letter has duly reached me, and I beg that you and the brethren of your lodge will kindly accept my best thanks for having remembered me at your late meeting. I shall always look back with the deepest pride to having been associated with those gallant Canadians who contributed in 1870 to the creation of your splendid province. I should indeed enjoy a visit to your city were that possible at present, but whether I can or cannot ever do so, it will always be a real pleasure to hear of its progress, its prosperity, and its loyalty, and that our ancient craft flourishes there. The Red River expedition was my first independent command, and I gratefully remember the fine spirit that animated the Canadian soldiers that took part in it. I should very much like a photograph of those brethren who helped me so effectively in 1870. Wishing your lodge peace, love, and harmony, and its members all happiness, I have the honour to remain, Worshipful Master, your obedient servant and brother. (Signed), Wolseley, General, and Worshipful Master of the Military Lodge of Ireland." The photograph has been prepared as requested, and will be forwarded in a few days.

As in Law.

If a man were to give to another an orange he would merely say: "I give you this orange;" but when the transaction is intrusted to the hands of a lawyer to put it in writing, he adopts this form: "I hereby give, grant and convey to you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, claim and advantage of and in the said orange, together with all its rind, pulp and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck and otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, the said A B, am now entitled to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, anything hereinbefore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments of what nature or kind soever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

PUNISHMENT BY THE WHIP.

Prisoners Better Treated than Formerly—Punishments Have Decreased in Number—Society Too Tolerant.

During the present century the general tendency of penal legislation everywhere has been toward a decided mitigation of severity. The old codes have been mercifully revised, diminishing the gravity of offences, shortening the terms of imprisonment, and requiring humane treatment of prisoners. There has developed a wide-spread sentiment against capital punishment in any form, or, if it must be inflicted at all, against any but the quickest and most painless method. Women are seldom convicted of serious crime. The courts have created and construed rules of evidence so strongly in favor of accused persons that convictions of all sorts are difficult to obtain. Great improvements have been made in the construction, sanitation, and general healthfulness of prison buildings.

THE RIGIDITY OF PRISON DISCIPLINE

has grown more and more relaxed. Prisoners get better food than formerly, see their friends oftener, hear from the outer world almost as they please, and are allowed to receive books, newspapers, soft bedding, and nice things to eat, in practical abundance. Numberless statutes have been enacted providing for the tender treatment of criminals, such as those creating reformatories and houses of refuge for youthful offenders, providing a large commutation of sentence for good behavior, and so limiting the terms of confinement that prisoners are not discharged at an unfavorable period of the year. The punishments suffered to be inflicted on refactory and mutinous prisoners have been decreased in number, and only those felt to be mild ones are allowed to be retained. Tales of prison abuses are found to win popular credence easily and excite indignation, and the proprietors of sensational newspapers have long recognized as a standard article of trade, whose sale is ready and profitable at any season, accounts of the horrors of homes, asylums, prisons, and other institutions maintained by the public funds.

The cause of this is the general civilizing and humanizing character of our century, in which we all take a just pride. Yet there is a growing conviction on the part of intelligent people that society is getting

MUCH TOO TOLERANT

of offences against itself, and has divested of a good deal of their proper terrors the influences which deter and correct evil-doers. The Anarchist with his torch and bomb has been fostered up to his present state because society has been slow to interfere with freedom of speech and action. The murderous crank walks the streets with leering face and cocked pistol because a hair-splitting definition of his sanity has been allowed by the law, and there is an extreme desire not to unduly trespass upon the liberty of the individual. When he kills some one a bevy of philanthropists rush forward to defend him. That there is a reaction against the state of things is plain enough, and part and parcel of it is the protest of European sociologists, against any further coddling and cosseting of the social outcasts who are inmates of our penal institutions. Criminals should not be regarded merely as unfortunate individuals to be pitied rather than punished, who have sinned by force of heredity or too strong temptation and hardly by their own fault at all; but as wicked creatures who have deliberately assailed law and order, whose punishment should be made dreaded and terrible; men who are, for the most part, thoroughly desperate and hardened, incapable of reformation, who ought to be thankful that society has mercifully spared to them their wretched and abandoned lives.

THE BABY CARRIAGE IN LONDON.

London Nurse Maid Fined for Obstructing the Street With a Perambulator.

Throughout all England the desire to punish the reckless bicycle rider who dashes through crowded streets at break-neck speed seems to be paramount. This desire to inflict punishment upon those who interfere with the rights of pedestrians came to a climax the other day in the Eastbourne, London, police court when a nurse was summoned for persistently obstructing the pavement. It appeared that she and two others of her class, each with a perambulator or mail cart, formed in line abreast in front of a draper's in the most crowded part of the Terminus road, turning all the other foot passengers off the pavement. When remonstrated with by a policeman the nurses simply turned around and slanged him. Two of them were eventually prevailed upon to move, but the female in question utterly declined to budge an inch. Result, she was pulled up before the "beaks" and mulcted in a fine and costs. The magistrates only made the former a shilling, but they impressed upon the nurse the information that, as a matter of fact, she had no right upon the pavement at all with a mail-cart or perambulator, but was only allowed there on sufference, news which evidently astonished her.

SUICIDE EPIDEMIC IN PARIS.

Residents of the French Capital Seem United in a Desire to Kill Themselves.

The epidemic of suicide continues in Paris. Recently a domestic servant threw herself from a fifth-floor window in the Boulevard de Courcelles on account of family troubles. A marble mason commited suicide by drowning himself in the Seine. A washerwoman, aged 50, made all the necessary preparations for asphyxiating herself with charcoal fumes but was rescued in time. A young man, aged 17, hanged himself in a lighter moored at the Quai Valmy. Another unknown man took a cab, and while being driven to the destination he had given to the driver shot himself while passing along the Rue Fevres. The most extraordinary case of all, however, was that of an elderly woman living in the Parc Monceau quarter. She tied her child to herself and then jumped from a sixth-floor window to the ground. The child was instantly killed by the fall and the woman was so badly injured that she died shortly after being removed to an hospital. She had conceived the idea that the child was suffering from consumption and took this means of ending its life and her own.

To Come Later On.

It was a wedding, and the bride unfortunately had an impediment in her speech. All went well, however, until it came for her to repeat those well-known words, "To love, cherish, and to obey." She could only say, "To love, cherish, and to bey."

The curate then read them over several times, but to no purpose. At last, the bridegroom, getting impatient, cried:

"Nivver moind her, goa on wi't sarvice; aw'll mak her say oh when aw get her hoam."

Returning to Palestine.

Bishop Blyth, the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem, asserts in his annual report that "about 100,000 Jews have entered Palestine during the last few years of whom 65,000 have come within the last seven years; and the arrival of a vaster host is imminent." No one can, he says, possibly forecast the extent of Jewish immigration to Palestine within the next seven years.

The Roman father had unlimited power over his children, and could put them in chains, sell them into slavery or kill them at will.

THE NEW CABLE.

Arrival of the Faraday at Halifax—An Interview With Mr. Siemens.

When the first cable steamer visited a Canadian port, laying the electric link that gave almost instantaneous communication between the old world and the new, she was the wonder of the age. The whole population flocked to see her, and the cable and the equipment for laying it were subjects of intense interest. That was less than 30 years ago. At present the cable ship Faraday majestically rides in Halifax harbor, engaged in laying for the Commercial company the finest cable ever manufactured and with improvements over the first cables almost as wonderful as was the first cable itself, and yet the arrival and presence of this magnificent vessel and her mission is regarded as such a common matter in Halifax as scarcely to excite comment. The Faraday is commanded by Capt. Lafaun, an Irishman with a French name, and manned by a crew of 180 men. On board are some of the most famous cable and electrical experts of the day, including Mr. Siemens, the

WORLD-FAMED MANUFACTURER

of the commercial cables. After laying 143 miles of the Irish end of the cable, the weather got so bad that the cable was buoyed and the Faraday proceeded on her voyage across the Atlantic to lay the Canadian end. She experienced strong head winds all the way, but the voyage was very uneventful "We saw no sea serpents," said Mr. Siemens to a reporter, "both Sydney and Canso being blocked with ice. We came on to Halifax for coal. We shall fill our bunkers with 750 ton of coal, and then, as soon as the ice will enable us to get into Canso, we shall proceed there and begin laying the Canadian end of 500 miles to the Grand Banks. This section is of an especially heavy type. The depth of the water between Canso and the end of the Banks runs from 30 to 300 fathoms, over a bottom of great hills and deep valleys, but this is shallow water compared with the great depths in the 1,450 mile deep sea section. All the cables crossing the Grand Banks have suffered greatly from the fishing fleet at anchor there. When they pull up anchor they have often hooked up a cable, and sometimes, rather than lose an anchor, they have

CUT THE CABLE.

This, of course, was disastrous to the cable companies. The Commercial company, however, owing to their wise and generous policy, have suffered less in this respect than there competitors, inasmuch as when a fisherman hooks up their cable they are induced to let go the anchors, and are rewarded for so doing, instead of cutting the cable. The new cable is so heavy that there is little danger of its being hauled up by fishermen's anchors. The route across the Grand Banks will be about 200 miles north of the existing commercial cables. If the weather is favorable we shall lay the entire cable at the rate of about 10 miles an hour. As soon as we finish laying the Canadian end we shall continue right across the Atlantic, take on board the deep sea section, steam to a point 143 miles off Waterville, where we bouyed the Irish shore end, splice the cable there, and immediately continue westward with the deep sea section until the connection is completed at the easterly edge of the Grand Banks. The time in which all this will be accomplished depends, of course, upon the weather, but with ordinary weather, within the next three weeks, the Commercial third cable, the finest and most rapid in the world, will be in complete wording order, and be able to transmit 33 per cent. more business than any other cable under the ocean.

Repaired the Spaniel's Spine.

A unique operation has been successfully performed by Dr. James Haley, a veterinary surgeon of New-London. A handsome little cocker spaniel was brought to him a short time ago suffering with curvature of the spine as the result of a kick administered by some brute.

The little fellow's back was twisted out of shape and he was practically helpless. His back legs were helpless and he could not move. He was always a sufferer and kept moaning or whining. Dr. Haley thought when he first saw the dog the most humane thing to do was to kill him, but he was such a handsome little fellow the doctor thought he would try to save him.

After administering an anæstheic the spine was straightened and the dog was encased in a plaster-of-Paris jacket, swung in straps and given proper medicine and food. Finally this week the plaster was removed and the dog stood on his feet for a moment in a surprised sort of way then he wagged his tail, gave a spring into the air and with a loud bark started off on a dead run in a circle, barking like mad. He kept it up for about 10 minutes and seemed anxious to show everyone he was all right.

He is just as good a dog now as he ever was, climbs stairs without trouble and gets about with just as much ease as any of his playfellows. The doctor is quite proud of his job and the owner of the dog is, of course, greatly pleased, to say nothing of the dog himself.

In the Lighthouse by the Sea.

A most ingenious arrangement has been designed for one of the English lighthouses, designed to facilitate the substitution of one lamp for another, when it may be desired to change them, or in the event of the one in focus going wrong—the difficulty presented arising from the necessity of keeping the spare lamp out of the apparatus entirely, so as to prevent its interfering with the light emanating from the lamp in use, on account of the light showing all around the horizon. The change required under these circumstances is accomplished by means of a unique arrangement of rails, and three turn or shunt tables, on which the lamps can be freely run, which are placed on the service tables. One of these is in the centre of the apparatus, and is on the trap-door, working vertically in guides and counter-balanced, after the manner of a hoist, so that a lamp may be lowered from the level of the top of the case to the floor of the light-room; here the lamp is again received on rails, on which it can be conveniently run out of the case to be recarboned and adjusted. The arrangement is such, therefore, that a lamp can be raised from the floor of the light-room into the apparatus, the lamp in focus withdrawn on to one of the turntables, and the fresh lamp run into focus, the original lamp also shunted on to the hoist and lowered out of the apparatus—all in about eight seconds. Another feature perfecting the arrangement is that providing a three-wick paraffine oil lamp, kept trimmed and ready for useint case of any failure of the electric current, and it can be lighted and put in focus at once.

Narrow London Streets.

A proposed law that any new building erected in London shall have its front not less than twenty feet from the middle of the street has brought out the fact that there are in the heart of the city thirty-two miles of streets less than forty feet broad. If the principle were generally applied on a plan of reconstruction of streets land to the value of about $40,000,000 would be sacrificed.

The Mannheim tailor, Dowe, gave an exhibition of his bullet-proof coat recently before the Surgeons, Congress, now in session in Berlin. The bullets fired at a twenty-five foot range failed to penetrate the coat or even startle Dowe, who was inside of it. When the test was over Dowe was appiauded heartily.

DEATH-BED CONFESSION.

THE STOLEN TREASURE OF THE KING OF BURMAH.

A Romantic Story of the Hidden Wealth at Mandalay—Description of the King's Palace.

Public interest has been directed to the almost forgotten subject of Burmah by the sensational story of alleged theft of a large portion of the royal treasure by British soldiers. The dying statement of the private of the West Surrey Regiment that he and a comrade, Private William White, had made away with a portion of the regalia is startling enough, but has not taken the authorities so much by surprise as might have been expected. All who were engaged in the campaign of 1885 knew that an immense quantity of valuables had been abstracted from the palace either immediately before or after the British occupation. At the time suspicion largely rested on the Burman ministers and the maids of honor, and every effort was made to trace the jewels without avail. Now we hear of them after the lapse of nine years through a death-bed confession. From particulars given by a correspondent who was with General Prendergast's force, and who entered the royal palace with the troops, it appears that the keenest interest is being shown by the Indian Government in the matter, and the result of Private White's journey to Burmah, where he has gone to recover the treasures, is anxiously awaited. At the time of the British occupation the orders given by the government were that the annexation of Burmah should be carried out peacefully and without bloodshed, and every endeavor was made by the authorities to obtain the King's submission. For some time Theebaw refused to comply with the demands of the British, and eventually the troops were marched from the flotilla to the palace walls, the guards at the gates were overpowered, the palace was occupied, and shortly afterwards Theebaw abdicated, he and his two wives being subsequently sent off by steamer.

As soon as the King had given his submission, guards were hurriedly placed in the royal rooms to protect the jewels of countless worth which were known to be there. Great, therefore, was the disappointment expressed by all the officers at the comparatively small amount of valuables afterwards found in the palace, and grave suspicions were aroused. Among the missing treasures was a gold calf, weighing several hundredweight, as well as a portion of the regalia and quantities of precious stones. The crown is studded with rubies and diamonds and is surmounted by a peacock.

The palace occupies the centre of the city. It is a beautifully carved wooden structure, magnificently gilded, and surmounted by a spire of great height. At the top of the latter is the "Hte," an emblem of royalty and religion. This emblem is said to be adorned with precious stones and metals worth a fabulous sum. This imposing building is literally reared above dead men's bones, as at the time of its erection over fifty persons of both sexes, and of all ages and ranks, were sacrificed, their bodies being afterwards buried under the foundations of the city and the palace. Four of the victims were even buried under the throne itself. A palisade and moat surround the palace, behind which the missing treasure is said to have been buried by the two soldiers, assisted by Burmese women. The moat is thirty feet broad and very deep; next to this comes a strip of grass, and then the palace wall which is eighteen feet high. As the result of statements made by natives at the time, portions of this moat were dragged for the purpose of recovering the jewels, but without success. Careful search was also made in the royal swimming bath. Some natives informed the authorities that the jewels were hidden in this tank. The bath which is attached to the royal palace, is thirty feet broad and sixty feet long, and varies in depth from five to ten feet. Nothing resulted from the dragging operations. The structure in the bath is a magnificent floating throne containing a bed on which the King reclined after performing his customary ablutions.

Australian Gold.

In the development of Western Australia the gold fields seem destined to play an important part. Gold was discovered there by Dampier as far back as 1688, but it was not until about ten years ago that the precious metal was found in sufficient quantity to start the industry in real earnest. To-day it is known that the gold country extends over a great area from north to south. New districts are being opened up, townships are being laid out, stores, hotels, churches, and banks are providing for the varied wants of rapidly increasing populations, settled, in some instances, on the desert wastes of only two or three years ago, while the transcontinental railway from Fremantle to Adelaide is regarded as having already been started by the line to the Zilgarn goldfields. Southern Cross, the "capital" of this particular district, and a place whose origin dates back only a few years, can now boast of being a regularly organized municipality, and its importance has been greatly increased by the opening up of the rich fields at Coolgardie, 120 miles further east, where the specimens of gold sent to London by the Western Australian Government for exhibition purposes were obtained. The rainfall is, on the whole, fairly good, but there have hitherto been no efficient means taken for for storing it for the dry seasons. The Government, however, have resolved to construct storage tanks at a cost of £15,000, and it is hoped that the water difficulty will now soon be surmounted. In the meantime, the Western Australian press and government officials have been urging would-be gold-seekers to keep away for the present. So rapid has been the expansion of the gold diggings in the Colony that the total output of gold increased in value from £115,182 in 1891 to £421,000 last year, and it is expected to reach £1,000,000 this year.

Emblems of Woman's Servitude

To eat maize pudding from the same plate, or to eat in any way together, is a widely distributed marriage ceremony. In Brazil a couple may be married by drinking brandy together; in Japan, by so many cups of wine; in Russia and Scandinavia it used to be one cup for both. The joining of hands among the Romans and Hindoos is common to many parts of the world. In Scotland it is called "hand-fasting," and couples live together after. To sit together on a seat while receiving friends, or to have the hands of each tied together with grass, or to smear with each other's blood, or for the woman to tie a cord of her own twisting around the naked waist of the man, constitutes marriage in one part or another. In Australia a woman carries fire to her lover's hut, and makes a fire for him. In America she lays a bundle of rods at the door of his tent. A Loanga negress cooks two dishes for him in his own hut. In Croatia the bridegroom boxes the bride's ears, and in Russia the father formerly struck his daughter gently with a new whip—for the last time—and then gave the weapon to her husband. Down to the present it is a custom in Hungary for the bridegroom to give the bride a kick after the marriage ceremony, to make her feel her subjection. Even with all civilized people the servitude of the bride is clearly indicated.

The Japanese method of lacquering is said to be at least 2,000 years old. Pieces made ten centuries ago are still exhibited.

Town & Country Callings.

—Mr. James Scott returned from the east on Friday morning.

—The train from the west on Tuesday was ten hours late.

—Mrs. Hugh McIntosh, Poplar Plains, was in town on Thursday.

—Mr. Featherstonehaugh, Fort Qu'Appelle, was in town on Friday.

—Col. Stone, of the C. A. C. & C. Company, was in town on Friday.

—The Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle will meet here on May 30th.

—We are sorry to have to report the serious illness of Mrs. Alexander Smith.

—Mr. William Curry is shipping west to Agassiz, B.C., a car of hogs and fat cattle.

—Quite a lot of strangers in town, presumably to attend the Birthday sports.

—A new steamship line, to run from Halifax to the West Indies, has been established.

—Major Walsh has secured control of the charter of the Winnipeg and Lake Dauphin railway.

—The would-be sportsmen will do well to remember that the close season for ducks, etc., is now in.

—The Rev. Father Soulier, Superior General of the Oblates, and party arrived in Qu'Appelle on Friday morning.

—Mr. [illegible] Gwynne, Grenfell, arrived [illegible] on Thursday. Mr. Gwynne brought his pack of [illegible].

—The annual general meeting of the Qu'Appelle Building Society, Limited, will be held on Friday, the 25th inst.

—Those requiring a choice selection of cauliflower, cabbage and tomato plants, should call and inspect Mrs. Brydon's stock.

—Dr. Kemp, A. Davidson, G. Anderson, Joseph Glenn, W. M. Douglass and — Breen, Indian Head, were in town on Friday.

—The Central Conservative Association of Eastern Assiniboia will meet at Fort Qu'Appelle on the 14th of June. A large attendance is expected.

—A despatch from Cape Town says that Natal has declined to send a representative to the Ottawa colonial conference, owing to the shortness of notice.

—W. Sutherland, M.L.A., and Mrs. Sutherland, Fort Qu'Appelle, were in town on Wednesday, the 16th, on their way to Regina. They returned on Saturday morning.

—Some parts of Ontario are threatened with a grasshopper plague. Around Barrie, millions upon millions of young hoppers, about the size of black flies, are being turned up by the plough, especially in sandy soil.

—Grand Master Goggin paid an official visit to Assiniboia Lodge No. [illegible], A. F. & A. M., Portage la Prairie, on Monday evening last, and delivered an address, which, according to the Liberal, "abounded in original and valuable suggestions for the improvement of the craft."

—Mr. Tease, father of our townsman, Mr. Sam Tease, died in Winnipeg last Tuesday (15th). Mr. Sam Tease received a telegram the same day, stating that his father was dangerously ill. He left by the Atlantic express that night for Winnipeg.

—Mr. C. Howson's celebrated trotting mare, "Molly Bunker," was scratched at a meeting of the Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association held at Chicago, May 14. Mr. Howson is contemplating entering her for the race meetings of the 1894 Manitoba and North-West Circuit. She is now at Morden, Manitoba.

—We are sorry to say that Mr. J. H. MacLaul met with a rather severe accident on Friday when hunting, by his horse stumbling in a badger hole and throwing him to the ground, his head coming in contact with a stone and causing a severe cut over the eye. Beyond a little inconvenience, nothing serious is apprehended.

—Sheriff Benson and three policemen passed through Qu'Appelle on Wednesday morning's train, bound for Winnipeg, in charge of the Italian prisoner D'Egidio, whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life in Stony Mountain penitentiary. They also had in charge the Chinaman, Lung Chong, sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for larceny.

—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has made the following appointments:—To be Justice of the Peace: Alexander MacKenzie, of North Fork, Assiniboia. To be Commissioners for taking affidavits: John Pius Hutchison, of Indian Head, Assiniboia; Edmond Trudel and William M. Ronald, both of St. Boniface, Manitoba; John Forrest Lindsay, of Regina, Assiniboia.

—Mr. Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle, was in town on Saturday.

—Twelve thousand people are reported killed by an earthquake in Venezuela.

—John Richardson, a resident of Brandon, was killed by falling from a C.P.R. gravel train.

—It is said that the C.P.R. are going to cease running regular trains on the Prince Albert branch.

—The N.W.M.P. deserter, Brooks, who jumped from the train last week while being taken back to Regina, has entirely recovered, and is now awaiting the decision of the authorities in his case.

—Several of the C.P.R. men recently released from duty at the shops have been reinstated, and a number are about to take advantage of the idle period by visiting friends in the old country.

—Dr. Bell arrived in town on Friday night and left again for Regina on Monday night. The Dr. proceeds to Wood Mountain the first week in June, as medical officer in charge of that post.

—Mrs. Musgrove gave a party to her immediate friends on Monday night. Everyone present enjoyed themselves immensely, and the only regret expressed was that such reunions do not occur more frequently.

—Mr. McDougall has at last, after many unforseen difficulties, got Mrs. Brydon's house into position. The moving of the house from the railway track to its present position on Saturday last caused quite an excitement in the town, especially among the juveniles.

—Two horse races took place on the race track Saturday evening. The first between horses owned by Messrs. Bray and Carrol, Bray's horse proving the winner. The second was between Mr. Moriarity's "Babe" and Mr. Scott's "Good Hope," the former proving an easy winner.

—On Friday, Sergt. Fyffe proceeded to Fort Qu'Appelle and arrested a man named Audy, who is charged with appropriating a registered letter at Russell, Manitoba. Chief Foster, from Brandon, arrived on No. 1 on Saturday night, and returned by No. 2, taking the prisoner along with him.

—The reception tendered the Rev. Father Soulier at Fort Qu'Appelle, greatly pleased the rev. gentleman. Two hundred and fifty Indians and half-breeds on horseback, each carrying a flag, 40 vehicles, and the Industrial School Brass Band, met the clerical party some distance from Fort Qu'Appelle and escorted them in.

INDIAN HEAD.

W. B. Sheppard, manager of the Alliance Farm, is in Winnipeg.

Notices are out for a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association to be held in the Town Hall, Saturday, May 26th, at 2 o'clock.

School Inspector Rothwell, who was in the vicinity during the latter part of last week on a tour of inspection, left Sunday.

It is rumored that a N.W.M.P. constable is to be detailed for permanent duty here this summer.

E. Boone, who recently rented his farm to J. Holden, left for Whitby, Ont., Friday morning, accompanied by W. Millar.

Ovington, Major Bell's nomination, entered for the mile running race at Qu'Appelle on the 24th, with H. A. Belson, Grenfell, up, is expected to cut out some hot work for the field, and to carry its owner's colors past the judges' stand, a winner, with plenty of daylight to spare.

On Sunday, fire from burning stubble caused loss of outbuildings and two pigs to Alex. Stibbart. The same day, by a spark from a chimney, T. Donnelly lost his barn and some pigs.

Hotel arrivals.—Commercial: E. S. Mitchell, J. McCauley, F. H. Lyons, Winnipeg; W. Blizzard, W. Holden, Regina; W. A. Belson, Grenfell; Chas. J. Bray, Wolseley; A. Raymond, Qu'Appelle; J. Knox, Belville, Ont.; R. R. Smith, E. White, J. Sutcliffe, M. Belmont, P. Caley, Toronto.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Monday, May 21st, 1894.

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Wednesday, May 16	52	41
Thursday, May 17	58	38
Friday, May 18	63	29
Saturday, May 19	68	39
Sunday, May 20	68	41
Monday, May 21	72	45

WIND DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

	6 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
Wednesday	SE 18	S 12	S 10
Thursday	SE 6	S 18	SE 20
Friday	S 14	SE 33	SE 18
Saturday	S 6	SE 36	SE 12
Sunday	SE 10	SE 38	SE 22
Monday	SE 20	SE 12	SE 30

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rhumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by C. E. Carthew, Qu'Appelle.

ROSE VALLEY.

The friendly mosquito is here, and here to stay.

Splendid weather for growth; the wheat is looking fine and the acreage is large.

The farmers here are now into their summer fallows, giving them the first turn over. And about the same time the busy housewife takes up house cleaning for a little recreation. This is a delight that the bachelor knowth not of.

A concert is planned to come off in Rose Valley schoolhouse on June 8th, at which the Indian choir of File Hills are expected to assist, under the able direction of Mr. Skine. Proceeds in aid of organ fund and Y.P.S.C.E.

Some new fly vehicles are getting into our midst, which same is presumed to be good for the agents.

The homesteaders who went from this region to the Soo line west of Estevan to carve out homes for themselves have already returned, and thus advertise this locality at the expense of that.

SPENCERVILLE.

(Received too late for insertion last week.)

Fine growing weather, and farmers are through seeding. There is a larger acreage under crop than previous years.

Great opposition in church matters. Rev. E. T. Carter holding service at Mr. Gifford's and Mr. I. Hardy revival meetings at a point further south-east, which are well attended.

Mr. W. Chapman is doing a rushing business this season. He has no less than four teams in the field.

McMichael Bros. are rapidly disposing of their fine mares brought from the east lately.

The engagement is announced of Mr. F. B. Hutton and Miss Louisa Spencer. The wedding will take place in June in S. Peter's Pro-Cathedral, Qu'Appelle.

Mr. S. Barnsley has taken his departure for the dreary File Hills, to put in a large crop, erect a cage, and will return to Qu'Appelle shortly to renew acquaintances.

Mr. Wm. McMichael expects to leave for Scotland about June 10th, where he intends to make his future home. He will also visit Ireland.

Mr. Watson received an injury by falling from his horse, but we are pleased to learn he is rapidly recovering. His helpmeet, Mr. H. B. Hall, has a fine garden in this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dyer are the guests of Mr. G. Bailey.

Mr. W. Cowan left for Moose Jaw last week.

OLD TIMER.

ROUTE OF THE TRAVELLING DAIRY.

The following places will be visited by one of the travelling dairies sent out by the Dominion Government:—

Moosomin, Monday and Tuesday, May 28th and 29th; Whitewood, Wednesday and Thursday, May 30th and 31st; Broadview, Friday and Saturday, June 1st and 2nd; Wolseley, Monday and Tuesday, June 4th and 5th; Indian Head, Wednesday and Thursday, June 6th and 7th; Qu'Appelle Station, Friday and Saturday, June 8th and 9th; Regina, Monday and Tuesday, June 11th and 12th.

The programme of instruction and illustration will be arranged, as far as practicable, in accordance with the following time cards:—

FIRST DAY.

10 to 12 a.m.—(1) Running of centrifugal cream separator, and separating cream from about 20 gallons of milk to be supplied by the local committee; (2) Testing samples of milk; (3) Preparing about two gallons of cream, to be supplied by the local committee.

2 to 5 p.m.—(4) Churning of cream supplied by the local committee; (5) Making butter, etc.; (6) Ripening of cream from centrifugal separator; (7) Address on butter-making.

SECOND DAY.

9 to 10 a.m.—(1) Testing samples of milk. 10 to 12 a.m.—(2) Churning cream from centrifugal cream separator, and making butter. 2 to 4 p.m.—(3) Running the centrifugal cream separator; (4) Discussion on dairying.

REQUIREMENTS.

To enable the farmers and their wives and families to get as much benefit as possible from the practical teaching of these travelling dairies, it is necessary that a local committee or individual, in every place to be visited, should arrange beforehand (1) for a convenient place of meeting; (2) for a supply of about twenty gallons of sweet whole milk, to be furnished on the morning of the first day; (3) for a supply of about two gallons of cream (ripened if practicable), also to be furnished on the morning of the first day; (4) for the distribution of bills (which will be furnished free) announcing the dates and places of meetings, widely and thoroughly in the surrounding country.

Farmers are invited to bring samples of whole milk, of skimmed milk and of butter-milk, to be tested; about half a tea-cup-ful is plenty for each sample.

THE WORLD OVER.

Canada's aggregate debt is $304,000,000.

Archbishop Satolli has ordered that all sermons in U.S. Catholic churches be preached in English.

William Oldham, of Nottingham, England, will start during the month to cross the Atlantic on a water cycle.

Wong Yee, one of the Chinese immigrants by the Empress of China, who were fumigated at Victoria, B.C., against their wish, has taken action against the corporation for $1000 for wrongful imprisonment.

A recent Manitoba enactment provides that all persons found in a bar room after hours will be liable to a fine of $10. The amendment to this effect in the Liquor Act passed last session went into effect on Tuesday morning, May 1st.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—All cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relieved in 30 minutes and quickly cured, by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by C. E. Carthew.

ASTRAY.

CAME into my band of horses, a brown MARE, about 15 hands high; has white star on forehead, and spot on nose, white left hind foot, also small white spot on right hind foot. Has short rope round neck. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the animal away.

PAUL C. ANDERSON,
32-35 Qu'Appelle.

STRAY MARE.

FOUND with my band of horses, one MARE; colour, strawberry and white on body and all white on face and low. Branded two half circles. Owner can have said mare on proving property and payment of all lawful expenses and charges.

LONALD MACDONALD,
S. ½ Sec. 24, Tp. 17, R. 15, W. 2nd,
32-34 Qu'Appelle Station P.O.

ASTRAY.

CAME into my herd about May 10th, a Sorrel MARE, two or three years old, white face, 4 white feet, branded [illegible] on right hip and right shoulder. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take the mare away.

D. SWEARS,
32-34 Sec. 26, Tp. 18, R. 14.

LOST.

BETWEEN Qu'Appelle and Elgeley Farm, a POCKET BOOK containing papers and a sum of money. The finder will please return it to the PROGRESS Office.

LOST.

STRAYED from Sec. 34, Tp. 18, R. 15, a dun red two-year-old HEIFER (half Highland) supposed to be with calf. Anyone giving information at the PROGRESS Office or to the undersigned as will lead to the recovery of the above animal will be suitably rewarded.

31 WM. CURRY

FOR SALE.

A SIX OCTAVE BELL ORGAN, in good order. A bargain.
31 Apply to J. McNAUGHTON.

FOR SALE.

A GRADE GALLOWAY BULL, 6 years old. Will either trade for cattle or sell cheap for cash.
Apply to LOVE & RAYMOND.
31-32

HOGS WANTED.

PARTIES having FAT HOGS for sale will do well to call and see the undersigned, who requires a limited quantity.

W. H. BELL,
30-32 Qu'Appelle.

PANTS Send for Sample, Rules, Measure and Measurement Blanks. Suits from $15. Agents wanted. TO ORDER
DOMINION PANTS CO.
364 and 366 St. James Street, Montreal.

Unwritten Law.

For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions and Five o'clocks, the necessary and indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is good Bread, and to have this you must use good Flour. We handle only the best grades.

Leave your order and we will deliver

We pay cash for good Feed Oats!

W. J. DAVIDSON.

ASTRAY.

CAME on to the premises of the undersigned, one bay HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, branded on near shoulder M S or M S. The owner will please prove property and remove the same.

JOHN TATE,
30-32 Sec. 36, Tp. 19, R. 15, W. 2nd.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, S.W. ¼ Section 2, Township 13, Range 16. Plenty of wood and water, and 10 head of Cattle. Price, $600. Apply to

J. B HAWKES, Merchant,
30 Balgonie.

FOR SALE.

TWO HOUSES AND A LOT, situated on one of the main streets, Qu'Appelle, will be sold cheap.
Apply to S. R EDWARDS,
24 Indian Head.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

THE N.E. ¼ Sec. 34, Tp. 18, R. 14, West of Second Meridian; 40 acres under cultivation; good lumber house, lathed and plastered, painted inside and outside; small stable; good well. One and a half miles from Qu'Appelle.
Apply to S. R. EDWARDS,
24 Indian Head.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Eastern Assiniboia Judicial District.

In the Estate of WILLIAM RINGROSE, deceased.

Upon the application of CHARLES HAWKES, the Administrator of the above estate, I do order that all persons having claims against the said estate do within six months from the first publication of this order send a statement of their respective claims to the said CHARLES HAWKES, at Pheasant Forks, in the Judicial District of Eastern Assiniboia. And I do further order that this order be published for three months in the Qu'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Dated the 14th day of March A.D., 1894.

(Sgd.) E. L. WEIMORE,
23-24 J. S. C.

OH, SAY!

Did you see those pretty

Baby Carriages

Where there is such a fine display of FURNITURE, PICTURE FRAMES, &c., &c.?

No! Where is that?

At Bulyea's Store,

OF COURSE.

LELAND HOUSE,

Qu'Appelle Station, - - Assa.

Headquarters for Stage Lines to Fort Qu'Appelle.
Commercial Travellers' Favorite House.
Bar supplied with best brands of Liquors and Cigars.
TERMS MODERATE. PORTER MEETS ALL TRAINS.

LOVE & RAYMOND, Proprietors.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Before you buy that new Suit of Clothes for the coming holiday, you should have a look at that $8.50 line of mine, and don't forget to ask for them $1.50 Shoes—just the thing for summer wear.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN

NERVINE TONIC

AND

STOMACH AND LIVER CURE

The Wonderful HEALTH BUILDER & NERVE FOOD

This Remedy cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, as well as all Nervous Diseases, by acting on the Nerve Centres at the base of the brain. It has been absolutely demonstrated, that two-thirds of our diseases and ailments, are due to the deranged Nerve Centres at the base of or within the brain.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE

IS A WONDERFUL CURE FOR

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA,

Loss of Appetite, Weight and Tenderness in the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Wind upon the Stomach, Nausea and Sick Stomach, Sick-Headache, Hiccough, Water Brash, Heartburn, Vertigo and Dizziness, Sleeplessness, Frightful Dreams, etc.

The Stomach suffers more than any of the other organs from disease, because into it are taken so many indigestible and irritating substances as articles of food. In its great effort to digest these, it soon becomes weakened and diseased. Under such circumstances, it is not wonderful that so many complain of Indigestion and weak stomachs. When the stomach fails to digest and assimilate the food, the whole body falls into a state of weakness and decay, for Nature has decreed that the body must constantly receive nutriment through the stomach, to repair the waste of tissue constantly going on in the system.

The South American Nervine

Is probably the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of all Chronic Stomach troubles, because it acts through the nerve centres. It gives marked relief in ONE DAY, and very soon effects a permanent cure. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain.



WHAT EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, REUBEN E. TRUAX, SAYS.

I have been for about ten years very much troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have tried a great many different kinds of patent medicines, and have been treated by a number of physicians and found no benefit from them. I was recommended to try SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE. I obtained a bottle, and I must say I have found very great relief, and have since taken two more bottles, and now feel that I am entirely free from indigestion, and would strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers from the disease, to give SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE an immediate trial. It will cure you.

July 26th, 1893. (My signature) Reuben E Truax
Walkerton, Ont.



A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL SPEAKS.

PETERBORO, Ontario, June 27th, 1893.

To the Proprietor of South American Nervine.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending the great SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE to all who are afflicted as I have been, with nervous prostration and indigestion. I found very great relief from the very first bottle, which was strongly recommended to me by my druggist. I also induced my wife to use it, who, I must say, was completely run down and was suffering very much from general debility. She found great relief from SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE, and also cheerfully recommends it to her fellow sufferers.

(My signature) Rev W S Barker

Sick Headache

Is dependent on deranged nerve centres and indigestion. Hence its cure must come through building up the Nervous System and curing the Stomach. SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE will absolutely cure this dreaded malady and prevent its return.

A SWORN CURE FOR ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Indiana.

My daughter, twelve years old, had been afflicted for several months with Chorea or St. Vitus's Dance. She was reduced to a skeleton; could not walk, could not talk, could not swallow anything but milk; I had to handle her like an infant. Doctors and neighbors gave her up. I commenced giving her the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE TONIC, and the effects were very surprising. In three days she was rid of her nervousness, and rapidly improved. Four bottles cured her completely. I think the SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE the greatest remedy ever discovered, and would recommend it to everyone. MRS. W. T. ENSMINGER.

State of Indiana } ss:
Montgomery County, }

Subscribed and sworn to before me this May 29, 1893.

CHAS. M. TRAVIS, Notary Public.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

C. E. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Wholesale and Retail Agent.
DR. HALL, Agent, Fort Qu'Appelle.
A. J. ORCHARD, Agent, Indian Head.
R. B. TAYLOR, Agent, Grenfell.

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